The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

"ONLY WAITING."

☞A very aged man in an alms-house was asked what he was doing? He replied, "ONLY WAITING!"

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown:
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart, once full of day;
Till the stars of Heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and grey.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer time is faded,
And the autumn winds have come;
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withe'd,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor and desolate
Even now I hear their footsteps
And their voices far away;
If they call me I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown:
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

SONG.

'Tis not when the eye is brightest,
'Tis not when the song is lightest,
'Tis not when the step is fleetest,
And the mirthful laugh is sweetest,
That you may
Assur'dly say,
There is naught of sorrow.

Trust not to the outward seeming,
To the eye so brightly beaming,
To that laugh whose joyous ringing
Seems from mirth's own fount up-springing:
Thou shouldst know,
Keenest woe
Joy's garb oft doth borrow.

Something in that feverish gladness
Tells of deeply-hidden sadness:
I have seen the tear-drops dashing,
More than once, those eyes' wild flashing,
Though her smile
Seemed the while
Joy's bright semblance wearing.

Mark you how yon queenly blossom
To the sun-ray opes its bosom?
Canst thou think its beauty wasting,
At its core a worm lies feasting!
Surely not!
Yet her lot
Is like that frail blossom.

Deep in silence unconfiding,
Grief's own canker she is hiding,
With the sorrows that distress her,
With the lone thoughts that oppress her;
Every ill
Veiling still
'Neath fictitious smiling.

Miscellaneous.

The Winter of the Heart.

Let it never come upon you. Live so that the good angels may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart.

Let no freezing influences freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depth; no cold burden settle over its withered hopes, like snow on the faded flower; no rude blasts of discontent moan and shriek through its desolate chambers.

Your life-path may lead you amid trials, which for a time seem utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the light of heaven from your anxious gaze.

Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious home may be exchanged for a single, lowly room—the soft couch for the straw-pallet—the rich viands for the coarse food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the unpitying world pass you by with scarcely a look or word of compassion.

You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on, to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base avarice which would exert to the last farthing, till you well nigh turn in disgust from your fellow beings.

Death may sever the dearest ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in fearful darkness. That noble, manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you, while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdue.

But amid all these sorrows, do not come to the conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every sweet anticipation of "better days" in the unknown future.

Do not lose your faith in human excellence because your confidence has sometimes been betrayed, nor believe that friendship is only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which melts away from your grasp.

Do not think you are fated to be miserable because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not declare that God has forsaken you, when your way is hedged about with thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave.

Keep a holy trust in heaven, through every trial bear adversity with fortitude, and look upward in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your limbs weary; when your steps falter on the verge of Death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and the buoyancy of spirit, which will shield you from the winter of the heart.

☞Jump out of bed the moment you hear the knock at the door. The man who hesitates when called is lost. The mind should be made up in a minute, for early rising is one of those subjects that admit no turning over.

Autumnal Days.

Somebody has called the autumnal days the "saddest of the year." We have forgotten who he was, if we ever knew, but, in our judgment, he was all wrong. Dark days there are, damp, chilly, misty, wet and unpleasant days in autumn; days that make one relish a corner by an old fashioned fire. There are gusty, windy days in autumn, that nobody cares to praise, when the north wind goes sweeping over the forest, rearing among the trees and whirling the sere leaves along the ground, and which, to tell the truth about them, are simply no great things. But

"Some days must be dark and dreary."

and they may serve to give the sunlight of a bright to-morrow, a keener relish, and a lovelier comparative beauty. To call the fall days the "saddest of the year," is an absurdity. There is nothing *sad* in a cold, or a wet, a drizzly, or stormy day. Much there may be that is unpleasant, much that one may be disposed to quarrel with, but they are anything but sad. A calm autumnal day in the country is a great thing, a beautiful thing, a thing to thank God for, a thing to make one happy, buoyant of spirit, full of gratitude to the great Creator, aye, a thing to make one merry, not with a loud boisterous mirth, but with a heart full to overflowing with cheerfulness.

Religion.

Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself, belongs to both worlds.—Real goodness does not attach itself merely to life; it points to another world. Political and professional fame cannot last forever, but a conscience void of offence before God and man, is an inheritance for eternity. Religion, therefore, is a necessary, an almost indispensable element in any human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to His throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future, nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describe—in so terse but terrific manner—as "living without God in the world." Such a man is out of his proper being—out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far away from the purposes of his creation.—*Daniel Webster.*

Winter is Coming.—The Cincinnati Columbian thus forcibly urges the subject upon public attention in that city, and its views are applicable here:

Yes, winter is coming, and with it winter privileges, amusements, deprivations, enjoyments and duties. Lectures, concerts and exhibitions will offer the means of enjoyment to the rich; cold winds, falling snow, and biting frosts will bring suffering to the poor. And how many this winter will be unable to obtain the necessary extra clothing and household comforts required by the inclemency of the season?—These privations will work out of the line of those who, as far as worldly wealth goes, are in more favorable circumstances. Let not the poor be forgotten, reader; but let your's be the open hand of charity, the sympathizing heart, the language of compassion. The poor were left to the followers of Him who "had not where to lay his head."—"The poor ye have always with you." Let the sacred duty be well discharged, so that a good account of the stewardship Heaven has committed to your charge may be given.

Settling Accounts.—A gentleman introduced an infidel friend to a minister, and remarked that he never attended public worship!

"Ah," said the minister, "I am almost tempted to hope you are bearing false witness against your neighbor."

"By no means," said the infidel, "for I always spend Sunday in settling accounts."

"You will find, sir," was the minister's immediate reply, "that the day of Judgment will be spent in the same manner."

Henry IV. of France, being one day on a hunting match, lost his party, and was riding alone. Observing a country fellow standing on a gate, apparently on the watch, he asked him what he was looking for.

"I've come here," says he, "to see the king."

"Get up behind me," replied the monarch, "and I will soon conduct you to the place where you may see him."

Hodge, without any scruple, mounted; but as they were riding along he put this sagacious question to his companion:

"They tell me he's got a power of lords wi' him,—how may a body know which is he?"

The king replied, that he would be able to distinguish him by seeing that all his attendants took off their hats, while he himself remained covered.

Soon after they joined the hunt, when all the circle, as may well be expected, were greatly surprised to see the king so oddly attended. When they were arrived, his majesty turning to the clown, asked him if he could tell which was the king.

"I dont know," answered he, "but faith it must be one of us, for we've both got our hats on."

☞"I am glad to find you better," said John Hunter, the famous surgeon, to Foot, the equally famous actor, one morning, "you followed my prescriptions, of course?"

"Indeed I did not, doctor," replied Sam, "for I should have broken my neck."

"Broken your neck?" exclaimed Hunter, in amazement.

"Yes," said Foot, "for I threw your prescription out of a three story window."

From the Albany Register, Nov. 6.

Being Out—A Right-Hander Badly Invested.

"Thank you, I don't care if I do," said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Colt's tobacco store in Broadway with a bunch of cast iron cigars in his hand. "*I'll* take one; I smoke sometimes," and he reached out to take the proffered weed, but the Indian wouldn't give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death. "Look here, old copperhead," said the fast young man, "none of that, no tricks upon travellers, or there'll be a muss, you and I'll fall out, somebody'll get a punch in the head." The Indian never said a word, but held on to the cast iron cigars. He was calm, dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the face, and no muscle moving a single hair. "Yes! yes! Look at me, old featherhead—I'm one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potatoe measure, heaped up," and he placed himself in a position, threw back his coat, and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of a way.—The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult, at all. He was ready to "go in," but the calmness and imperturbability of the Indian rather cowed him and he was disposed to reason the matter. "I'll take one," said he, "certainly; I said so before. I freeze to a good cigar, I'm one of the smokers."

"My father was one of the smokers, *he* was; one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's handwriting on the title page, and copyright secured. Yes, I'll take one.—All right, old red skin, *I'll* take one."—But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and holding on to the cigars.—"Look here, old gimblet-eye, I'm getting riled—my back's coming up, and you and I'll have a turn—smell of that, old copperhead," and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who said not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man, as if not caring a fig for his threats or taking in at all the odor of his fist. "Very well," said the fast young man, "I'm agreeable, I'm around, look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin-head, and he let go a right-hander, square against the nose of the cast iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle, looking, with calm, unchanged dignity, as before in the face of his enemy.—"Halloo," cried the fast young man, in utter bewilderment, as he reeled back half way across the side-walk, with the blood dripping from his skinned knuckles;—"Hallo! here's a go, here's an eye-opener, here's a thing to hunt for round a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron-face, I am. Enough said between gentlemen." Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and scalping knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up his mind to use them. "Hold on," cried the fast young man, as he dodged round the awning post. "Hold on, none of that, I'll apologize, I squat, I knock under.—Hold on, I say," he continued, as the Indian seemed to scowl with peculiar fierceness. "Hold on. Very well, I'm off, I've business down the street, people at home waiting for me, can't stay," and he bolted like a quarter horse down Broadway, and his cry of "hold on," died away as he vanished beyond the lamp lights up Columbia street.

☞Sam Slick says in some of our towns we don't allow smokin' in the streets, though in the most of them we do; and where it is agin law, it is two dollars fine in a general way. Well, Sassy went to Boston, where this law was, only he didn't know it. So he takes a cigar, lights it, and walks on, smoking like a furnace flue. Up steps a constable, and says "I'll trouble you for two dollars for smokin' agin law in the streets." Sassy was as quick as wink on him.—"Smokin?" says he, "I warn't a smokin." "O, my!" says constable, 'how you talk! Didn't I see you with my own eyes?"—"No," says Sassy, "you didn't. It don't always do to believe your own eyes—they can't be depended on more than other people's. I own I had a cigar in my mouth, but it was because I liked the flavor of tobacco, but not to smoke. If you don't believe me, try this cigar yourself, and see if it ain't so. It ain't got no fire in it."—Well, constable takes the cigar, puts it into his mug, and draws away at it, and out comes the smoke like anathin'. "I'll trouble you for two dollars, Mr. High Sheriff's representative," says Sassy, "for smoking in the streets." Well, constable was taken all aback, he was finely hit. "Stranger," says he, "where was you raised?" "To Canady line," said Sassy. "Well," says he, "you're a credit to your bringtings up.—Well, let the fine drop, for we are about even I guess."

☞An inveterate bachelor being asked by a sentimental young miss, why he did not secure some fond one's company, in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied, "I would, if I were sure such an ocean would be pacific."

☞"Is that clean butter?" asked a grocer of a boy who had brought a quantity to market. "I should think it ought to be," replied the boy, "for morin and Sal were more than two hours picking the hairs and motes out of it last night."

☞The gladiators and bruiths give each other their hand in at the altar, as prize-fighters shake hands out to they begin to fight.

A Story of a Faithful Dog—Premonitory Warning.

The following story is said by the Portsmouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

"About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years, and her daughter was grown up, and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

"And thus the old lady lived alone in her house day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful—did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide slept sweetly.

"One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it by unburdening herself to her friends, especially to her daughter.—With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she repeated several times the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I cannot think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world."

"As the day was declining, Mrs Mozher sought her home, but expressed the same feelings as she left her daughter's house.

"On her way home she called on a neighbor who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. 'You have harmed no one in your whole life-time, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you.—Here Rover,' said she to a stout watch-dog that lay on the floor, 'here, Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, and take care of her.' Rover did as he was told. The widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out of doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid down upon the outside of the bed, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep Sometime in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor.

"The dog neither barked or moved.—Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepping cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing, but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

"This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with a grasp of death, and neither man or dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution awaited him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that overruling Providence which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and shapes our deeds, rough-hew them as we will."

The Newspaper.

How lonesome is the fireside where there is no newspaper! Ask the man who has a family paper, like the *Sentinel*, to read, with the latest news, the good stories, the useful lessons, and witty sayings of the newspaper—ask him its value. Let him be deprived of it for a few weeks, and then ask him to put an estimate upon it. It will have risen above all price.

☞A rash and somewhat deluded young man, has threatened to apply the Maine Law to his sweetheart, she intoxicates him so! Perhaps the Marriage law would be more effectual.

A Hint.—Wear your morning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

☞After the sling of folly has made us a wise, they find it too hard to conceive that others can be as foolish as they have been.

A Scientific Rogue.

The local editor of the Petersburg Express relates the experience of a Norfolk lady at the State Fair. She had entered one of the crowded omnibusses of Main street, in order to meet her friends at the Fair Grounds; and as numbers were there anxious to get seats in the same vehicle, it was very close work.

A fashionably-attired gentleman, very *distinguished* looking, took his seat by the side of the lady. He was dressed in the best black, with a most religious looking neck-tie. A handsome talma cloak hung gracefully over his shoulders, while his hands (of most noble blooded symmetry, encased in spotless and delicately-colored "kids,") rested tranquilly on his lap. The ladies present could not help admiring the aristocratic model of those hands.

On drawing near the Chinese entrance to the Fair Grounds, our fair informant felt something stirring the dress near her pocket. It surely could not be the hands of her *genteel* neighbor, for they were tranquil in his lap. Again she felt something fingering her sash, where her watch was fascinatingly lodged. She put down her hand, and grasped the warm fingers of an unknown hand, belonging evidently to the genteel personage by her side. The idea of a three or four handed man, so terrified the lady that she shrieked and swooned—right off! With a bold swing of his "talma," the aristocratic "kids" disappeared, and their owner, amid the confusion, said he'd run and get some water to restore the lady. He did so, but we presume he went very far to fetch it, for he has not yet been heard of in connection with said "water."

When the lady found herself in speaking condition, she told the cause and perceived that her portmonnaie and pencil case were gone, and the marks of a pair of nippers on her watch chain.

The pair of nearly gloved hands were "sham," mere "decoy ducks;" while from beneath the facilitatingly constructed folds of the talma, the real flesh and bone were wandering insidiously in search of the fair lady's valuables.

Winter.

The season of the singing of the birds is almost past, the autumn leaves have fallen, and stern old winter, with his frosts and storms, and snow and ice, is commencing his career. From present appearances this will, in more than one sense, be an unusually severe winter. The hard times already perceptible, the high prices of provisions and their scarcity, and the probability that we will have a long season of cold, all point to stern times ahead. The hearts of the humane are already trembling for the sorrows and hardships of the desolate and destitute, and Charity is whispering with pleading tenderness and tearful but hopeful and loving eyes—"Remember the Poor," and administer to their wants.

☞Quite a joke happened to one of the doctors the other day. He ordered some very powerful medicine for a sick boy, and the father, not liking the appearance of it, forced it down the cat's throat, and when the doctor called again and inquired if the powder had cured the boy, the father replied no, we didn't give it to him.

"Good heavens!" said the doctor, "is the child living?"

"Yes, but the old cat isn't—we gave it to her."

The doctor sloped.

Depreciatory.—A genuine 'Down Easter' was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly "tough beef" at dinner, in a Wisconsin Hotel. His convulsive efforts with the knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company, who were in the same predicament as himself. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under his ill-success, when laying down his 'utensils,' he burst out with "Strangers, you needn't laff—if you haint got no regard for the landlord's feelings, *you orter have some respect for the old hull!*"

☞The man who doesn't love babies is a monster. In one of our courts, recently, on a witness testifying that the "prisoner at the bar" had the utmost aversion to humanity in the infantile way, the judge at once sentenced the rascal to two years longer imprisonment than was at first intended. Will corduroy generally bear this fact in mind?

☞Saw dust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own saw-dust.

A Choice Thought.—"Ever" is a word much on the lips, but little in the head or heart. The fashion of this world, its joys and its sorrows, pass away like the winged breeze; there is naught forever but that which belongs to the world beyond the grave.—*Scott.*

Machinery.—President Hitchcock says that there are in Great Britain, at the present day, fifteen thousand steam engines driven by means of coal, with a power equal to that of two millions of men; and thus is put into operation machinery equalling the unaided power of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of men. The influence thus emanating reaches the remotest portions of the globe, and tends mightily to the civilization and happiness of the race.

☞Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the stores of winter clothing sent out to the British Army, from the fact that upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted stocks, 90,000 of woolen jerseys, 20,000 of flannel drawers, and 70,000 of gloves have recently been despatched.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Monday last.

A Retributive Tragedy—Awful Details.

Our readers will remember that about two months since, we gave an account of the murder of Mrs. Noble, in Baltimore county, about six miles from the city on the Philadelphia turnpike. Her body was found terribly mutilated, in a large tub, upon which had been placed a large stone and on the top a plank. The murder caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and as the general impression was that her husband, Frederick Noble, was the murderer, great efforts were made for his arrest. That he was the murderer, became the more apparent, on account of his absence from his farm, where everything was left in confusion. The Governor of the State was induced to offer a reward of $300 for his apprehension, and a particular description was given of his person, &c.

So matters remained until yesterday morning, when another horrible scene was presented. Early in the morning Justice Lewis was informed that a man was hanging dead in a barn on the farm of Noble.—Upon examination, it was found that it was the refugee murderer, Noble himself. It appeared that he had climbed up on the outside of the barn, or fodder house, where he stood upon a layer of sheaf wheat.—Here, with a new razor, which had been tightly bound around the handle so as to keep the blade from slipping, he had cut his throat, completely severing the windpipe. From the spot where his throat was cut, he appeared to have gone about six feet, where he hung himself with some twine about the thickness of a rye straw, the same with which the razor was bound. When found he was dressed in an entire new suit of clothes, inside and out, and in his pocket was a new razor and a new penknife. He was also cleanly shaved.

There were appearances that previous to committing the deed, he had gone to his wife's grave, who had been buried on the place, and walked around it a number of times. This belief arises from the fact of seeing a number of tracks about the grave, which correspond with the footsteps of the boots he had on.

On his person was found a letter, written in German, in which he fully confesses his agency in his wife's death; and attributes the cause to jealousy. He says in the letter that a dispute arose between him and his wife, when she said, "You had better kill me and then kill yourself." He then went out into the yard and got an axe and struck her on the back of the neck, killing her.—He let her lay for two hours, when he got a barrel, into which he thrust the body, and sunk it in the ground and covered it with another barrel, to prevent discovery.

The letter further states that he came to the city on the next morning after the murder at five o'clock, and left the city in the nine o'clock train for the West. His Western visit extended as far as Cleveland, and during the time he went to work on a railroad, where there were some three or four hundred hands employed. Among them was a man who knew him, and he made sundry inquiries, which was the hardest time he had. He states that he came here to go to the gallows.

The unfortunate man arrived in the city on the Western train, on Saturday evening, and immediately proceeded to his recent residence, where he consummated the act of suicide. He leaves three children, a boy aged 14 years, a boy aged 3 years, and a baby.

Justice Frankinberger held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of "suicide." A circumstance like this rarely occurs; indeed we do not remember its parallel. A murderer after being absent, and having escaped for two months, voluntarily returning to the grave of his murdered wife, and there, as it were, appeasing her manes by committing suicide upon it.

☞An important egg trade is carried on in the markets of San Francisco. The Farallones de los Frayles, a group of rocky islets, lying a little more than twenty miles west of the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, are the resort of innumerable sea-fowl, known by the fishermen as "murres."—These islands are almost inaccessible, and, with a single exception, are uninhabited. They, therefore, very naturally afford a resort for great multitudes of birds.—Some time since a company was organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing the eggs of murres to market. An imperfect idea of the numbers of these birds may be formed from the fact that this company sold in that city the last season, (a period of less than two months, July and parts of June and August,) *more than five hundred thousand eggs!* All these were gathered on a single one of these islands, and, in the opinion of the eggers, not more than one egg in six of those deposited on that island was gathered. The eggs are three and a half inches in length, and are esteemed a great delicacy.

☞Senator Clayton, of Delaware, has given public notice that he will neither sign or give any more recommendations to office in that State. He intends that those to whom the responsibility of making appointments belongs shall bear it; and for his own part, he means to mind his own business.

Emigration to Texas.—The tide of emigration that is sweeping towards Texas is immense. The Port Gibson Herald of a late date, says that upon a single route that lies through Port Gibson and Rodney, there passed, within the previous twenty days, between four and five thousand persons.—These emigrants are principally from Lower Tennessee and the upper part of Alabama.

The Mormons—What of their Future?

The newspapers from various parts of the country are discussing the anomalous position of the Mormons, and especially the policy that should be pursued by the United States, should application be made for the admission of Utah as a member of the Confederacy. Generally speaking, the ground taken is this, that the Mormons should at once be made to yield to obedience to the laws, and that the longer this is postponed, the greater will be the difficulty on the part of the national authorities. It is now conceded that the Mormons are, in the first place, polygamists; that in the second, they consider themselves saints, or superior beings; and in the third, they are governed by so-called prophets or priests, the chief of whom is Brigham Young. Should such people, with such principles, be admitted into the Union? Or if admitted, should they not be compelled, as a preliminary step, to abolish the odious features of their system? But, suppose that Brigham Young and the other elders and priests, seeing this condition of affairs, should not apply for admission, should the Mormons be allowed to increase and multiply, and to form a peculiar Empire, within the soil of the American Republic? And this, indeed, is the question which the Government and people of the United States will be called upon, sooner or later, to decide.

The Charleston Mercury, we perceive, expresses the opinion that the Mormons have acquired the right to possess the peculiar region of country that they occupy, and if they cannot enjoy its possession in common with the United States, they have the right to enjoy it to themselves." This is a novel view of an interesting question, but one, we incline to the opinion, that will not bear the test of investigation. If the Mormons have any right to establish such a government within the Republic, other bands of adventurers, would have a similar right, and in the course of time we should find many singular fanaticisms, combinations, and dynasties, occupying important points of our territory, and fomenting all sorts of mischief.—*Penn. Enquirer.*

The Growth of St. Paul.—The rapid growth of the city of St. Paul, in the territory of Minnesota, furnishes fresh evidence of the go-ahead character of our country.—In 1840 there was but a single house standing on the site where a busy and prosperous community is now found. St. Paul is now supplied with four daily papers, eight commodious and well kept hotels, several churches, and all the kindred appliances of a thrifty people. It is estimated that during the present season the steamboats arriving there have landed upwards of forty-five thousand passengers.

Kidnapping.—It has been discovered that a gang of villains has been organized for some time in Kentucky, who obtain their livelihood by stealing free negroes in Ohio and selling them into slavery. A letter from Maysville, Kentucky, to the Frankfort Yeoman, notices the arrest of two of the gang who had been detected in carrying away a free negro girl for the purpose of selling her, and who admitted that they lived by stealing negroes, either bond or free.

The Hartford Catholic Excitement.—The Bishop of Hartford, Rev. Bernard O'Reilley, publishes a letter in the Providence Journal, in which he states that he was asked to give a burial-place in front of the church in Hartford for Rev. Mr. Brady; that it was not a suitable place for a grave that Mr. Brady owned a burial ground, where the Bishop had a right to suppose he would prefer to be buried; that the Hartford church belongs to him, (the Bishop;) and that if he had been informed in season of Mr. Brady's wish to be buried "near the church," he would at once have directed his interment within the church.

A Father Convicted of the Murder of his Daughter.—Alfred Artis, of Shelby county, Ohio, was tried last week and convicted of murder in the first degree. The charge against him was that about a year ago he caused the death of his own daughter, quite a young girl, murdering her by the slow process of starvation, exposure, and the most disgusting and fiendish cruelties.—Another daughter, older than the deceased, was witness against him.

☞The Blockley Alms-house in Philadelphia is the largest pauper establishment in the world, and contains twenty-three hundred pauper inmates, about four hundred and fifty of whom are insane.

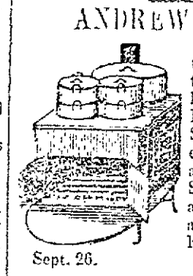
☞The Cleveland Herald states, that buildings in that city which last year rented for $200, this fall go begging for $150. The Zanesville Courier notices the same result in that city.

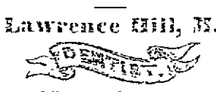
The Wheat Crop in Utah.—A letter from the Great Salt Lake City, of a late date, says:—"The wheat crop has been abundant the present harvest, though holders are not very anxious to sell, there being a prospect of high prices. Wheat is now selling at $2 per bushel.

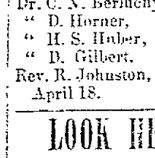
Religious Legislature.—Many clergymen have been elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the Methodists, according to the Boston Transcript, taking the lead.—Several Universalists and some Congregationalists have also been elected.

Shearing in Australia.—A gentleman just returned from Australia rather objects to matters. For sleeping three nights on a bed stuffed with clam shells and broken crockery, he was charged thirteen dollars.

☞It is inhuman and arrogant, to insult a penitent culprit.







☞DO YOU WANT
A WELL-MADE & CHEAP SUIT OF
WINTER CLOTHING?

IF so, you can be accommodated by calling on MARCUS SAMSON, who has just opened and is now selling rapidly at his Store in York street, opposite the Bank, a very large, choice, and cheap assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he invites the attention of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash—*cheaper than any other establishment in Gettysburg.*—His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with frock, dress, and sack Coats; also Tweed, Cashmeret, and Italian Cloth; also, a large stock of OVERCOATS, which can't be beat in variety, quality or price, out of the cities; also a superior stock of PANTALOONS, consisting in part of excellent and well made French Black Doeskin, Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Satinetts, Velvets, Cord, Linen and Cottonade. The stock of VESTS comprises every variety of manufacture—fine black Satin, Silk, Velvet, Italian Silk, white fancy and buff Marseilles, Summer Cloth, &c. Also constantly on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, Hats, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Window Shades, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Melodeons, Mirrors, Razors, Spectacles, Spoons, Watches and Watch Guards, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, Spring Stocks, Shirts, and Shirt Collars, and a splendid assortment of JEWELRY—in fact everything in the way of Boy's and Men's furnishing line.

☞First-rate chewing Tobacco always on hand—a rare article which chewers are requested to try. MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 13. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore as large a stock of *NEW GOODS* as has ever been brought to this place, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings,

Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Cords, Jeans, Ready Made Clothing, Domestics, and every variety of Goods for Mens' wear, also Debage, Alpaca Debage, M. Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Plaid Poplins, Worsted Plaids, Persian Parametta and Coburg Cloth, English and French Merinoes, Ginghams, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Lace, Fringe, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Modes & Velvets, Trimmings, a great variety, &c., &c. The Ladies' attention particularly is invited. Also a large stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell any and every article as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in this place.

Oct. 9. tf

HEAR THE RETURNS!

WE are pleased to announce to our many friends and customers that we are prepared to offer the CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in the County. We have been enabled to purchase our Fall Stock at such prices as have never before been heard of, and we challenge the County to produce a larger and more general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

or at as low a price as we offer them to the public. For quality and cheapness, we assert that our present stock cannot be equalled in the County, and to prove our assertion we invite the people to come and judge for themselves—confident that their verdict will sustain us in our efforts to furnish them with the

Cheapest and best Goods.

Coburgs of all colors, French Merinos, (cheaper than ever known) Debage Alpacca, Mous Delaine, Cashmere, Alpacca, Mohair Lustre, Brocade, cheapest Black Silks ever offered, Ginghams, Chambra Shawls, square and long Bay State, Broche, Cashmere; Dress Trimmings, Needle Work, Swiss and Jaconett, Edgeing and Insertion, Flouncing, French Worked Collars, Bonnet Ribbons.

FOR GENTLEMEN—We have a choice assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

Over Coating, Cassinets, &c. Come early and select your goods—look before you buy elsewhere. Don't forget the Store at the Sign of the Red Front.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Oct. 16. tf

NEW
HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

WALL PAPER.
Over 10,000 Pieces in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c. all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

June 5. tf

QUEENS-WARE. I have just received a large lot of Queens-Ware, which I will sell cheap. Call and see. A. ARNOLD.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

Clothing! Clothing!

I have now on hand, and am constantly making up, a fine assortment of SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING, which I will sell low. Call and see, for you will find good and substantial work and no [illegible] slop-shop work.

April 3. AB'M ARNOLD.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

For the Fall & Winter Campaign of 1854-55.

HATS AND CAPS,
Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the Citizens of Adams county to his large and splendid Stock of

Silk, Wool and Fur Hats,

varying in price from 25 cents to $4;

Fur, Plush, Cloth, and Glazed Caps,

from 12½ to $2.50;

Coarse and Fine Boots,

(Men's and Boys') from $1 to $5; Buffalo and Gum Overshoes, Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes;

SHOES,

comprising every variety of Gentlemen's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, of Country, City and Eastern Manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on the usual credit to undoubted prompt paying customers.

Feeling grateful for the many favors already bestowed by his friends, he still hopes to share their patronage by unremitting attention to their calls.

KELLER KURTZ.

☞The subscriber's connection with the Book and Stationery business is still continued, and he earnestly invites the attention of purchasers to his present unrivaled stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

Nov. 6. tf

Stoves! Stoves!
ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $20 a piece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 26. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP,

where the subscriber, feeling determined to suit all persons, has also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskill, and Cabinet Cook Stove and Air-tight and ten-plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale; and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other Ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained here.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Windmill machinery, Castings and Hollow Ware, with every article usually made at Foundries, can be obtained here.

☞BLACKSMITHING as usual.

T. WARREN.

Dec. 15. tf

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia,

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS,

EMBRACING the new and leading styles in *Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains & Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.*, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11. 1y

Series for 1855.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.—The first number of the new series will be issued on the first of January next. New subscribers can be supplied from that date; but immediate application will be necessary for such as desire to begin with the beginning. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the *Home Journal*, which, besides being a chronicle of the times, abounds in intelligence designed to enliven the American Home. Its editors (Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis) devote their entire time, skill and experience, to the task of giving, each week, everything worth knowing. They particularly keep an eye on all the whims and novelties of the day. The utmost pains are taken to present the facts and outlines of all news. In the literary department, we aim at sketches and readable criticism, and in our condensations of the productions of the vast newspaper world of Europe, we endeavor to avoid the tiresome and local, and transfer to our columns the pick of English information and brilliancy, while we endeavor to select with a true sense of pure morals, true wit, and genuine humor. In addition to the above, we have made new arrangements for a feature that is always attractive in a family journal. From several different sources we are supplied with *the News and Gossip of the New York Societ.* In a metropolis like ours, centre the most sparkling elements of the life of our country at large, and collision and attrition bring out much which would else be dormant. Afloat, in society gossip, is a small world, of which the ordinary newspapers make no report, and of this we think we can promise amusing photographs. In announcing also, *A new series of Articles by Mr. Willis*, in addition to his usual editorial labors, we claim the privilege of leaving them to designate their own style and title as they appear. They are to *be quite different from anything which has ever been published in this journal from his pen*, and we are very sure that they will be no less attractive, to say the least. The graphic and highly-finished sketches, by "The Lady Shalott," "Timothy Quaint" and others, will be continued. We have also new correspondents in London and Paris, who will send us much that could never reach us through foreign journals.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5, or for one copy three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS,

Nov. 29. 107 Fulton street, New York.

Queensware and Groceries.

A. ARNOLD is now receiving a large lot of Queensware and Groceries, which he will sell low. Call and see. Oct. 2.

SHAWLS.—A big lot of Bay State Shawls, long and square; Broche and Tibet Shawls—a splendid variety, and going at the cheapest rates, at SCHICK'S.

GLOVES and STOCKINGS, all sorts and sizes, at SCHICK'S.

I. C. CANFIELD, W. B. CANFIELD, J. H. MEREDITH

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c. superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware—a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

Let the Facts be Known!

THAT ABR'M ARNOLD has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with the largest and best selected stock of Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever before offered, which he is now making up, at the *Old Stand*, where he invites all who wish to purchase CLOTHING made of GOOD MATERIAL and by good workmen, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to undersell any Clothing Store or Slop Shop in the Town or County.

Having secured the services of one of the best CUTTERS in the country, he is prepared to make up Clothing at the shortest notice and in the best style. His motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." [Oct. 2.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moleskin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Montereys, Goat and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing. MARCUS SAMSON.

May 9. tf

Look to Your Interest!

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and fashionable stock of Goods, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices to all who may favor him with a call. His assortment consists of the following:

Shawls,	Flannels,
Plaid Silks,	Muslins,
F. Merinoes,	Linen,
M. Delaines,	Blankets,
Wool Plaids,	Quilts,
Debeges,	Cloths,
Cashmeres,	Cassinets,
Persian Cloths,	Satinets,
Calicoes,	Collars,
Ginghams,	Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons,	Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of Groceries and Queensware, which were bought low and will be sold low for Cash or country produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Oct. 16. tf

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.

May 8. tf

Fresh Burning Fluid.

OF a very superior quality, just received, to which we invite the attention of those who desire a brilliant light, only second to that obtained from the use of Gas.

Also on hand a fine assortment of FLUID LAMPS. If you want cheap Goods of any description, call at FAHNESTOCK'S, *Sign of the Red Front.*

Feb. 13. tf

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! At the Old Stand No. 86 Arch st. below 3d, the whole Stock of FANCY FURS belonging to the late and well known firm of SOLIS' BROTHERS is now being sold at reduced prices in order to close the estate. This is the best and largest assortment of Furs that can be found, and consists of Sable, Martin, Mink, Fitch, Squirrel, and all other kinds of fashionable Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c. &c. Call early and make your selections.

DAVID H. SOLIS,
Surviving Partner of the firm of Solis Brothers,
No. 86 Arch st. between 2d and 3d sts.

Oct. 30.—3m *Philadelphia.*

TICKINGS, MUSLINS, &c.—Some more of those cheap Tickings, Muslins, &c., have been received by A. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, [illegible], Kossuth, Citizens', Braid, and Panama Hats for summer. W. W. PAXTON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market.

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster.

Jan. 2. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

W. A. M'GINLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Square, formerly occupied by D. M'Conaughy, Esq., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

May 15.

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

DOCTOR
JOHN A. SWOPE,

HAVING located permanently in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office and residence in York Street, opposite the Bank.

April 24. 1y

REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite D. Middlecoff's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g,
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

LOOK HERE, LADIES!
NEW FANCY GOODS.
MISS McCLELLAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with a superior assortment of *Fancy Goods*, including some beautiful new style

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laine Silks,

Cashmeres, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

Oct. 9. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
George Arnold

HAS now entered into the Clothing business extensively, and has

Experienced Workmen

in his employment, constantly cutting out and making up, out of his own Cloths, OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, MONKEY JACKETS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Clothing made to order on short notice. Constantly on hand and for sale, a great variety of Clothing of his own manufacturing, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them—we cannot be beat.

Oct. 30. tf

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES,

225, Market st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLBY, Agent. Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' Scales, set in any part of the country, at short notice, and by experienced workmen.

Oct. 16. 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of Sally Barr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of SALLY BARR, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES W. BARR, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 23. 6t

COME one! Come all! To see those cheap Goods just received by

Oct. 2. ABR'M ARNOLD.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drillings—a large variety—for sale at

April 10. SCHICK'S.

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after *Monday, October 2*, Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M. with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 12, M. This Train connects also with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.15, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.30; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 4.30, P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 4.45, P. M. with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 6.45 P. M.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore 5.30; return at 8, A. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*

Hanover, Oct. 9. tf

Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger Train leaves Calvert Station at 8.15 A. M.

Arrives at York at	11 A. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Calvert Station at	3.10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	6.27 P. M.
Express Train leaves Calvert Station at	10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	12.43 P. M.
RETURNING.	
Way Passenger Train will leave Harrisburg at	1.45 P. M.
Arriving at York at	2.45 P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg at	8.45 A. M.
Arriving at York at	9.45 A. M.
Accommodation train leaves York	4.45 A. M.

A. P. WINCHESTER,
Superintendent of Transportation.

Oct. 9. tf

HYGEANA.

Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A Wonderful discovery has been recently made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healthy vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dutchman.*

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One Package of Hygeana has cured me of the ASTHMA of six years standing.

Jas. F. Keesberry, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the ASTHMA of ten years standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana.

Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Mammond St., N. Y. was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her Physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. Gaulted, P. M., Richmond, Me.

Price three Dollars a Package.—Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS & BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers street, N. Y.—4 Packages sent free by express to any part of the United States for Ten Dollars.

N. B.—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is the origina and only genuine article, all others are base imitations or vile or injurious counterfeits.—Shun them as you would Poison.

New York, Sept. 18. 1y

THE GREAT REMEDY,

ABOUT which so much has been said and published, is among us. Who has not heard of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT? Many millions of bottles have been sold and used to cure Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Ring-worm, Felons, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Nipples, and Caked Breasts, Cancers, Itch, Corns on the Toes, Sore Eyes, Earache, Pimples, Swollen Joints or Limbs, Cuts, Scalds, or Scald Head, Numb Palsey, Bunions or Frosted Feet, Warts, or any other complaint that can be reached by an external remedy. And it has always been successful. It is equally good in healing Wounds, Scratches, Saddle or Harness Galls, or any Sprain, Soreness or Stiffness. And it is warranted to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Poll Evil, on Horses.

The Liniment is put up in three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The large bottles contain much more Liniment in proportion to the prices, and are therefore cheapest.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly. G. W. WESTBROOK, (Successor to H. G. Bragg & Co.,) Originator and sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by every dealer in drugs and Medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and Bermuda Islands.

☞For sale in Gettysburg, by S. S. Forney; Petersburg, J. Riddlemoser; Heidlersburg, B. W. Riley; Fairfield, J. Brinkerhoff; Abbottstown, D. E. Hollinger; Bendersville, Abel T. Wright; Cashtown, J. Marx.

July 3. 1y

FRENCH TRUSSES,

[illegible]

For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

ACKNOWLEDGED by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting *Five Dollars* for the single Truss, or *Ten* for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled.

For sale only by the Importer,

CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Corner Twelfth & Race sts., Philadelphia.

☞Ladies, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced Lady will be in attendance at the Rooms, (set apart for their exclusive use), No. 114, Twelfth st., 1st door below Race.

June 26. 1y

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, and Fans, new style and cheap, at SCHICK'S.

TRUNKS!—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

PERFUMERY, of all kinds, will be found at SCHICK'S.

PROSPECTUS—1854-'5.
THE GLOBE:
The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

Lord BROUGHAM, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its Statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens the life of Lord CHATHAM thus:

> "There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, and a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his cotemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the Constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed—nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, having surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill the outline which the meagre records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history has recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world. "The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament, conducted the march of the Government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meagre formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by the "master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but "the shadow of a name." Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous, that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views. I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, A TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers *pro* and *con.*, and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix; and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price for this weekly will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign news and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter writers, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore, invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with the business men everywhere.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, A. M., and five o'clock, P. M.; and once a day, at five o'clock, P. M., during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of the city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globes those of any other legislative body are in this or any other country, and yet they are sold to subscribers *for one-sixth* of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and *one-eleventh* of what the debates of the British Parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies;

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if it shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then the sheet will be enlarged.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Daily Globe, one year, $5
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.
For the Congressional Globe and Append'x during the coming session, $3
Where bank notes under $5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for $5, four for $10; and so on at that rate.
For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, $2
For six months, 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

Orders for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, or for Tuesday's Congressional Globe, should be here by the 7th of December to secure all the numbers. The Daily Globe is now in the course of publication, and will be sent from the day a subscription for it reaches here.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank Notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

The Daily Globe which will contain all the proceedings of Congress, will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times *before* the meeting of Congress.

Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C." so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

It is expected that those papers which published the prospectus for last year, and have been receiving the Daily Globe therefor, and desire to receive it the coming year, will publish this prospectus.

I desire to employ agents, who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 12, 1854.

American Artists' Union!

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of fine engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of Art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of which are sold,

250,000 *Gifts of the actual cost of* $150,000.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent, or FIVE DOLLARS worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the catalogue, and sent by return mail or express.

A copy of the catalogue, together with the specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an *Engraving actually worth that sum*, and a *Gift Ticket*, will *immediately be forwarded.*

AGENTS:

The Committee, believing that the success of this great National undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering *Agents*, have resolved to treat with such on the most *liberal terms.*

Any person wishing to become an agent, by sending (post paid) one dollar, will receive by return of mail, a 1 Dollar Engraving, "a GIFT TICKET," a *Prospectus*, a Catalogue, and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the Purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	$10,000
100 " " Clay	100	10,000
100 " " Webster	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun	100	10,000
50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size, 3x4 feet each	100	5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 feet each	50	5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each,	80	40,000
10,000 elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each	4	40,000
237,000 steel plate engravings, from 100 different plates now in possession of and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to $1 each		41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in Thirty-First street, New York City		12,000
22 Building Lots in One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets New York City, each 25x100 feet deep, at	1,000	22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 square feet, in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250 each,		5,000
50 " " " " " 100 each,		5,000
100 " " " " " 50 each,		5,000
250 " " " " " 20 each,		5,000
2000 " " " " " 5 each,		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money inclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

☞The Engravings in the Catalogue are now ready for delivery. Nov. 6—6m

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FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—Samson has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest style—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. [Dec. 5.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. The gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, direct from the Importers, before purchasing, as I cannot be undersold.

April 3. A. ARNOLD.

HAIR BRAIDS, a desirable article, to be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

April 10. T. WARREN.

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very low, at GRAMMER'S.

DO you want CHEAP GROCERIES?—Go to FAHNESTOCK'S.

Ladies Dress Goods,

OF every style—black Alpacca for 12½ cts.; Cashmere 12½; Debeges from 15 to 37½ cts.; Calicoes, from 5 to 12 cts.; muslins from 5 to 18¾; and everything else in proportion, at the New Store of J. S. GRAMMER.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT!

Still Later from Europe.

In our last number we gave the Canada's news from London to the 11th Nov., and, treading close on its heels, we have on Monday last English dates by the Baltic to the 14th, bringing intelligence of the most exciting interest. We give it in the words of the Telegraphic Reporters:

"The report from the Crimea of the massacre of the English light cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of thirty guns and lost four hundred killed. Only two hundred returned!

"Since this affair there has been incessant and most sanguinary fighting. The Allied armies are almost over-matched, and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant relief and fresh reinforcements.

"Fifty thousand Frenchmen are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken up at England, including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York, and others, to hurry forward the much needed relief to the Crimea.

"On the 4th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general assault upon the Allied army, by the Russians under Prince Menschikoff. The battle lasted from daybreak till 4 o'clock, P. M. Both sides claimed the victory. The English took some hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced their guns. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. The loss of the Allies is set down at 5,000 men and the loss of the Russians at 8,000 men.

"On the following day the battle was resumed by the Russians, but the result is not known.

"The Allies were preparing to storm the forts before the Russians should have time to recover their losses, a practicable breach having been effected in their lines.

"Charles Kemble, the distinguished actor, is dead. He was seventy-nine years of age."

The last Great Battle on the 5th of Nov.

There is little to add as yet to the accounts briefly given by telegraph of the last great battle before Sebastopol on the 5th inst., in which it appears sixty thousand Russians and fifty thousand Anglo French troops were engaged and where it is said eight thousand Russians and five thousand of the allied troops were placed *hors decombat*, the allies claiming the victory.

This sanguinary battle lasted till four in the afternoon, and it was admitted by each that there were severe losses on both sides, and the English took many hundred prisoners.

[From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 15.]

The Crimea intelligence contained in our second edition of yesterday, may, be considered as decisive. It is the forerunner of the immediate fall of Sebastopol, or raising of the siege by the allied commanders.—The loss of 5,000 French and British troops on the 5th, the partial raising of the siege on the previous day for the purpose of concentration, and the general engagement of the 6th, must have sealed the fate of the fortress or the besiegers. If the allies repulsed the double attack made on their front and rear on the 5th, the Russian commanders must have lost all hopes of success and can only think of continuing the struggle with a view of sacrificing human life. If, on the other hand, we lost as many men on the 6th as we did on the preceding day, our forces must have retired to the heights of Balaklava, where they may possibly be able to await the arrival of reinforcements.

A force of 20,000 men posted on the hills south of Sebastopol may withstand all the assaults of the combined forces of the enemy, so long as they can keep open their communications with the allied fleets.

The War.

The Charge at Balaklava and Dreadful Slaughter of English Troops.

An English dragoon, writing from the camp at Balaklava, under date of October 27, after stating that there is a large Russian army in that vicinity endeavoring to get into Sebastopol and that they (the allies) are stationed there to keep them back, says:

We are in the saddle night and day. I cannot tell how long it is since I was undressed; I only know that it has been so long that I have forgotten it. The worst affair we had was the day before yesterday. At daybreak the enemy appeared and advanced, and in such numbers that they took from the Turks two of their batteries and turned the guns upon us. We were obliged to retreat out of the range of their guns, and this so elated the enemy that they actually had courage enough to come into the open field with us. Three regiments of their cavalry tried to gain possession of the Highlanders' (93d) position, and charged them, but they had not time to repeat, for they went down like corn. What was left of them turned and fled, and we pursued them over their own hills. Here they were reinforced by three more regiments of cavalry, including Nicholas' crack Imperial Guards. They were the Greys and First Royals up at this time, and we charged them—they had nothing else for it, so they charged at the same time. Oh, God! I cannot describe it; they were so superior in numbers that they "outflanked" us, and we were in the middle of them.

I never certainly felt less fear in my life than I did at that time, and I hope God will forgive me, for I felt more like a devil than a man. We fought our way out of them as only Englishmen can fight; and the 4th, 5th and 8th were there up with us. I escaped without a scratch, thank God, though I was covered with blood; my horse was not even wounded; but, oh! the work of slaughter that then began—'twas truly awful, but I suppose it was necessary; we cut them down like sheep, and they did not seem to have power to resist.

The plain is covered with dead Russians, and of course we left some of our poor comrades on the field. We only lost two, and about seven wounded. Well when we had finished this lot, we thought of going home to breakfast; but no; they (the enemy) had some guns over the hills, that Lord Raglan sent word to be charged and captured at any cost. So off we went again. They retreated as very quietly into their ground—Lord Lucan leading the Heavies, and Lord Cardigan the Light Brigade.—The light charged first this time, took the guns, cut down the gunnery, and then, when they thought all was right, they were met by thousands of Cossacks, who had been in ambush.

The Royals, the Greys, the 4th, 5th and 8th now charged again. The butchering was repeating, when suddenly a cross front and rear fire opened upon us from the hills—cannon, rifles, and file firing. I cannot attempt to describe to you the scene that ensued—balls, shells, and rockets whizzing about our ears. The man on the right and left of me were both killed on the spot.—We hacked our way out of it as well as we could, but were obliged to leave the guns. Colonel Yorke had his leg broken, and all the officers in the front rank were wounded. The heavy brigade had not lost many men, but set to rail out of about 607 of the light brigade that went into the field, only 400 came out; but this is nothing to what the enemy suffered.

The London Times, referring to the above massacre, gives the number of English troops that went into action, and the number returned, as follows:

	Went into action.	Returned.
4th Light dragoons,	118	39
8th Hussars,	104	38
11th Hussars,	110	25
13th Light dragoons,	130	61
17th Lancers,	145	35
	607	198

Not three hours, but *one quarter of an hour* served to lay all these gallant fellows low, and every one would have been cut off had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as rapidly as they could in the track of the devoted "light." They, with the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French, certainly redeemed the day. After the action, it was resolved by the allies to abandon the position at Balaklava, and to retire to the hills overlocking the town, in which case the depot would have been established at Arrow Bay or Cherson.

Another Account of the Terrible Charge —Succinct and Graphic.

In another letter, giving an account of the battle of Balaklava, we find the following graphic description, with other interesting statements:

On the morning of the eighth day, that is, on the 25th of October, 20,000 Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, marched on Balaklava, which was defended by four redoubts, in which 2,000 Turks were placed. They were quickly, however, dispersed, and the English infantry and cavalry moved up to their support, too late, however, to prevent the Russians from obtaining possession of the redoubts, and turning the fire of the guns upon the English. The heavy brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier General Scarlett, greatly distinguished themselves—The 93 Highlanders and the Enniskillen-ers, companion regiments in many a hard-fought field, attacked a very superior force of cavalry, whom they threw into the greatest confusion, and being supported by the 4th and 5th dragoons, succeeded in routing 2,500 Russian cavalry with but small loss.

It was only in the after-part of the affair that, through some dreadful misconception, the light brigade, under Lord Lucan, were ordered to advance to prevent the Russians, who, having been unable to achieve their object, showed symptoms of retiring, taking the guns they had captured with them.—Any one at all acquainted with military tactics is aware that the use of cavalry in capturing guns is of service only when supported by infantry, so that when the gunners are driven out, their places may be occupied. It is the work of a moment, and the cavalry are away again for such further service as may be required. In the present instance, Captain Nolan, a cavalry officer of considerable merit, well known by the admirable pamphlet he has published upon the branch of the service to which he belonged, conveyed an order to Lord Lucan to advance with the light division on the redoubts, in face of the fire of 30 large guns, and an army in the background.

Lord Lucan, perceiving the probable consequences of obeying such an order under the circumstances, could hardly comprehend it. "Where are we to advance?" he naturally asked. "There are the guns," exclaimed Captain Nolan, "it is your duty to take them." Lord Lucan said no more. The shrill blast of the trumpet communicated the order, and out on the plain, in compact order, trotted the light dragoons, the 7th hussars, the 13th light dragoons and the 17th lancers, in all 607 men. Both officers and men were fully conscious of the utter and hopeless madness of such a movement, yet on they went, as proudly and orderly as at a review, Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan leading. The trot was changed to a gallop, and on the cavalry swept, watched with a species of horror by thousands of soldiers on the height, who saw the mistake and predicted the consequences.

On the cavalry coming within range thirty pieces of cannon belched forth flame and shot, the cavalry disappeared in the smoke, gained the batteries and sabred the Russian artillery men; but they had ere this been decimated, and those who were left were opposed to an army in front of them, and a swarm of Russian cavalry, far outnumbering them, surrounded them, and to prevent utter annihilation, the remnant cut their way through the opposing cavalry, and returned to tell a fearful tale. Of the 607 men who entered the action, 198 only returned. The actual loss has not amounted to the 400 comprised in this statement, but the loss is sufficiently fearful. Thirty-four officers were killed, wounded and missing. Captain Nolan was one of the first killed. He was shot through the heart.—The error has been laid upon his shoulders, but he is now, alas, unable to reply to it; but he entertained the opinion that cavalry, properly officered, could accomplish anything possible to troops, and there may be some truth in the rumor that he gave an interpretation to the order he bore to Lord Lucan which it did not admit of, in the hope that the arm of service of which he entertained so high an opinion should perform some brilliant exploit, proving its capability to be equal to those he had claimed for it.

The cavalry did indeed win itself a title to unexampled bravery, but its value was utterly thrown away under a dreadful mistake, it was immolation without a redeeming advantage in favor of the allies. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, seeing the fearful position of the cavalry, attacked one of those redoubts most deadly in its effects, and dismounted it, but they were immediately recalled to prevent their sharing the fate of the British. It is a delightful feature in this war, and one upon which the Russian generals returning to their guns after the English cavalry had retired and were fighting their way against the tremendous odds back to position, actually fired upon all the cavalry engaged, friend or foe, and committed as much carnage on their own cavalry as upon that of their enemy. Two of the redoubts were afterwards retaken, and the other two remained in the hands of the Russians.

Another Arrival from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived on Wednesday at New York, with dates from London and Liverpool to Nov. 18.

The English accounts of the action in the Crimea of the 5th of Nov. did not reach London until the 16th, owing to telegraphic interruptions. Lord Raglan says that the enemy, with an immense force, attacked at the dawn of the morning the right of the English position. The battle was extremely obstinate. It was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed. He was then forced to retreat, leaving the field covered with his dead.—There were several hundred prisoners taken. The number of the enemy exceeded that at Alma. The losses of the Russians were enormous. The losses of the Allies were also very great. Sir George Cathcart and Generals Strangeway and Goulbie were killed; and Generals Sir George Brown, Bentick, Adams, Buller, and Torrens were wounded. The conduct of the Allied troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers is stated to have been excellent.

A Russian official letter says the arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the Russian ranks that the General thought it well to turn it to good account; and consequently, on the 5th November, the garrison made two sorties—the first at one o'clock of the afternoon against the English, and the second at two o'clock against the French. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind. It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns; and on the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians.

After this the Russians retired with all haste, when the French division pursued them under the very walls. But the French were there received by a murderous fire and had to fall back. An obstinate and sanguinary engagement then ensued, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits the loss of 4,000 men, and says that the loss of the Allies was at least equal to his own. According to his account 22,000 Russians were engaged in the conflict.

A telegraphic report from Vienna states that despatches had been received there from Balaklava to the 11th November, which show that another great battle had been fought, in which the Russians lost 9,000 men and the Allies also suffered greatly, but remained masters of the field. This report is hardly reconcileable with official accounts received through the same channel, which states that from the 5th to the 9th of November nothing important had occurred. An action may, nevertheless, have occurred on the 10th.

It is evident that a great deal of serious work yet remains for the combatants. During the cessation of field fighting the bombardment was continued, but every breach that could be made in the fortifications was repaired with alacrity. Four Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the fire of the Allies, and the great hospital containing two thousand wounded Russians, had been burnt.

The Allies were making preparations for an assault upon Sebastopol. Scaling ladders had been ordered up for their use, and the Russians were preparing for street fighting, by fortifying the houses and posting cannon to sweep the streets.

Sickness was on the increase in the camp of the Allies, and in the town, it is said, typhus fever had broken out in consequence of the number of unburied dead. Conflagrations were continually occurring from hot shot, and water was getting very scarce.

Both parties are in want of reinforcements; but the besiegers worse than the besieged. The Allies are reported to be reduced by battle and disease to fifty thousand men. This has created much alarm in England and France. The utmost efforts were being made to send instant succor; and all the mail steamers had been chartered to convey reinforcements. The French troops were being withdrawn from Italy. At Batoum there were several steam frigates ready to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea; and letters of the 6th from Constantinople state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from that place with a favorable wind. Prince Menschikoff announces his intention to call to his aid all the Russian troops now at Bakchi-serai, Simpheropol, and other places. The Russians, it is said, are falling short of ammunition. Admiral Nahimoff, who was reported dead, is said to have recovered and resumed his duties.

The winter had set in with unusual severity. The stormy weather in the Black Sea had caused the wreck of two Turkish frigates, one of them an eighty gun ship. The English, according to Russian accounts, had left the Baltic.

Interesting to Clergymen and Odd Fellows.—The Rev. F. G. Zeinner, pastor of a Lutheran church at Pittsburg, was tried at Pittsburg a few days ago on a charge of interfering with William Tell Lodge of Odd Fellows, while performing funeral service over the remains of a member of the Order. The Dispatch says:

The first and second counts of the indictment charged the defendant with interrupting the religious exercises of the Odd Fellows, but the court held that the burial service spoken over a fellow being is not a religious exercise, but only one of the incidents attending the funeral. There was not in existence an act of Assembly making it an offence to interrupt a funeral, and hence it was that the first and second counts of the indictment, which charged the defendant with acting contrary to the statute, were defective. The third count, however, contained more than was sufficient; it charged the defendant with interrupting the Odd Fellows, not as an order, but men, and this was certainly indictable at common law; for if it were an indictable offence not to bury the dead, as every one knew it was, the person who sought to obstruct or prevent their interment, was certainly indictable for so doing. Sentence was deferred.

☞ Ten thousand bushels of corn put into one engine house in Louisville.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 4, 1854.

☞ Congress meets to-day, and as there are no officers to elect, an organization will at once be effected. The President may probably send in his message to-day; if not, he will to-morrow. We expect to give it in our next.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg on Monday last, GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., was re-elected President; J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., Cashier; and Col. J. H. McCLELLAN Teller.

The New County Officers.

On Friday last the gentlemen chosen at the last election to fill the office of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts, (Messrs. PICKING, WALTER, and BALDWIN,) gave the requisite bonds, and entered upon their duties. Mr. PICKING has been tried, and "not found wanting." Messrs. WALTER and BALDWIN are excellent Clerks, of accommodating disposition, and will, we have not a doubt, give general satisfaction. Of the retiring officers, (Messrs. PAXTON, PLANK and NORRIS,) we cannot but remark that few have vacated office, whose duties have been better or more satisfactorily performed.

☞ Dr. J. W. HENDRIX, the new Coroner, was qualified on Monday last.

The Laughlin Family.

From a letter received by the Postmaster at this place from a gentleman who was in attendance upon the Laughlin family, during their sufferings, we learn that

Wm. C. Laughlin died 12 P. M. Nov. 4, 1854.
Catharine Laughlin " 4 P. M. "
Marg't C. Laughlin " 2 P. M. " 3.
Catharine Laughlin (child) 9 P. M. " 2.
Laura Louisa Laughlin (child), almost instantly at the accident.
Mary Stinson died 6 P. M. Nov. 8.

Winter.

☞ After a delightful fall season, Winter has burst upon us at once. Yesterday morning we had the first snow of the season, and it now lies several inches deep. Last night Old Boreas gave us a specimen of his whistling powers around our dwellings, which did honor to him in that particular.

☞ It is rumored that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party in the Arctic Regions, frozen, perfectly preserved.

☞ The Lady Superior of the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg has written a letter in relation to the escape of Miss Bunkley, which puts a different face on the matter. We shall give it next week—a thanksgiving room to-day.

Dreadful Accident from Camphene.

On Tuesday evening last, a lamp containing burning fluid burst in the house of Major Pierson, in West Bloomfield, N. J. It was standing in the middle of the table, and the family seated around, when the explosion occurred. One of his daughters, 9 years old, died in a few hours from the burns; another is so much injured as to render her recovery uncertain; and the mother and a little boy are also considerably injured.

☞ Gov. Bigler has notified the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, that he has become Chief Justice of the State, in the room of Judge BLACK, whose term as Chief Justice expired on Friday last.

☞ John M. Sullivan, Esq. of Butler county, has been selected as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. S. was Clerk of the Senate for several years, and in that capacity proved a most accomplished officer—prompt, careful, and thoroughly master of his duties.

☞ The news by the last steamer from Europe shows a decline in Breadstuffs.—Flour had fallen 6d.; Wheat 3d.; Corn 1s.

☞ The steamer Asia sailed on Wednesday from New York for Liverpool with $285,000 in specie. That is $285,000 that ought to have remained at home to assist in relieving the tightness of the money market, and would have been here, had wise counsels prevailed.

☞ The election of a United States Senator by our Legislature will not take place until the second Tuesday of February. The law formerly appointed the second Tuesday of January as the time, but as this did not allow time for the settlement of contested elections to the Legislature, the period was altered.

☞ *A Fearful Scene.*—At the Centre market in Washington City, on last Thursday morning, a little son of Mr. Stanley, 9 or 10 years old, was seized in the crowded market place by an angry bull-dog, from which he could not be rescued until the animal was killed by blows from a number of cleavers, which cut open his head, and nearly severed it from his body. Fortunately, the child, protected by the thickness of his clothing, was not dangerously hurt. The owner of the dog was fined three dollars for permitting him to go into the market place.

☞ Two fine steamers, the Pacific and Grand Tower, came in collision on the Mississippi, near Memphis, last week, and both sunk in a few minutes, becoming a total loss. The passengers were saved.

☞ At Baltimore, on Thursday last, Mathew Dunn was sentenced to six years imprisonment for eight years, for forging revenue papers. His accomplice, Greenway, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

☞ *Shocking.*—During the bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies, the Hospital was set on fire by a bomb-shell, and in a few minutes was all in flames. There were about *two thousand* sick and wounded therein at the time, all of whom perished in the flames and were buried beneath the ruins. This is described as a most appalling and heart-rending scene.

☞ The condition of affairs at Sebastopol, at the last account, is represented as awful. The streets were crowded with sick, dead and dying men, women and children. The Russians were unable to bury their dead, and they were throwing the putrid bodies into the sea, which rejected them, and the shore was literally strewn with human bodies, from which was emitted a sickening stench for miles around.—The Allied forces were also suffering dreadfully from battle and disease. The whole affair is indeed shocking to humanity! God hasten the time, when there shall be no longer an appeal to brute force, to settle disputes, and war, with all its horrid concomitants, shall cease upon the earth!

☞ Dr. Beale, the Dentist in Philadelphia, who was convicted of an outrage upon Miss Mudge, whilst she was under the influence of ether, was sentenced on Tuesday last to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment in the county jail. Previous to the sentence he read a statement to the Court, in which he protested his innocence.

Miss Mudge was married a few days ago to Mr. Charles Throckmorton of Philadelphia.

☞ On the 23d ult., a female named Crabb, residing in Hagerstown, was so horribly burnt by a camphen lamp, that her life is in danger.

At Wrightsville, a few days ago, Mr. J. D. Marshbank attempted to replenish a lamp whilst burning, when the fluid caught fire, bursten the lamp, and blew the top off the can, which had about a quart of the liquid in it. Fortunately Mr. M. was not injured, and the burning liquid which was scattered over the floor was extinguished without injury to the building.

☞ An extensive sale of real estate took place at New York on Tuesday last, and the prices received were 30 per cent. lower than could have been had for the same property a year ago.

☞ At the last Lancaster county Court, Andrew Baiter, who keeps a public house in Columbia, was convicted of selling liquor to an intemperate man, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and also to pay $10 to the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment of 10 days. Gov. Bigler immediately pardoned him—upon what ground, the Lancaster Examiner says, "we are at a loss to know."

☞ HENRY L. FISHER, Esq., formerly of this place, has been appointed Attorney to the Board of Commissioners of York county.

☞ A man named Henry Metz, residing in Lancaster, who was addicted to intemperance, in attempting to go down stairs on Thursday week, stumbled and fell to the bottom, dislocating his neck. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances.

☞ On Thursday last, the snow was 10 inches deep at Concord, N. H., and sleighs quite the fashion. It was also freezing cold at Boston and New York.

☞ The Rev. Theodore Parker was arraigned at Boston on Wednesday last, on the charge of inciting a riot last summer, and aiding in the attempt made to rescue Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave. He gave bail in $1,500 for his appearance at Court.

☞ The Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have resolved to open the road from Milton, in Northumberland county, to Williamsport, in Lycoming county, a distance of twenty eight miles, on the 26th of December. The completion of this link forms a direct railroad communication with the rich and fertile valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna, as well as Western New York, and nearly the whole lake country bordering on Lake Erie and Ontario.

☞ There is an improved feeling at Philadelphia in monetary affairs, which has produced a corresponding improvement in stocks. All the lading stocks left off at an advance on Tuesday.

More Banks.—It is stated in a Harrisburg paper, that notice is given that application will be made to the approaching Legislature for the charter of some fifty new banks, in different parts of the State! We trust that it will be made in vain. There may possibly be, now and then, a public necessity for a banking institution; but these actual demands are of rare occurrence; and the Representatives of the People should order the most searching investigation into every application that is likely to receive attention at the hands of the Legislature.

Whale Ship lost in the Arctic Ocean.—The whale ship Monongahela, of New Bedford, Mass., was carried into the Arctic Ocean by the ice at the commencement of the winter of 1853, and has not been heard from since. By a late arrival it has been ascertained that a report was current among the whaling fleet, that a cask had been picked up at sea containing articles belonging to the Monongahela, as proved by the marks. If this be true, there is but little doubt but that the vessel and her entire crew are lost.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The Gettysburg Rail Road.

I believe the time is approaching for the annual election of the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Railroad Company. In view of this fact, it is particularly pertinent to inquire what has been done, during the past year, by the management, to secure the completion of this work—which is of so great importance to Adams county. It has been rumored, on the street, that proposals have been invited by the Company for the construction of the Road; that two or more had been received; but that neither have been definitely acted upon—either accepted or rejected. I presume the Board have good reasons for their tardiness to act; but the people would be gratified to hear them. Has it been for want of a sufficient sum subscribed? If so, have they made a proper effort to increase it?—Have they failed to act, because of the novel character of the propositions—because they feared to "take the responsibility"?—If so, I hope their Annual Report will disclose all the facts, that the Stockholders, at their approaching meeting, may know their exact position.

The Railroad *must* be built—if the County would not fall far behind its neighbors.—There *are* difficulties to be surmounted; but what great work was ever done without effort, earnest, laborious, continued effort? And what railroad was ever constructed, without a vigorous determination on the part of its friends, that it should be built? Our County is not so poor as to be unable, if its energies are brought out and concentrated, to build the Road; nor are our people so short-sighted as not to see how vitally important its construction is to their interest as Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, and Dealers generally, or so niggardly as to refuse to do their utmost for the rescue of this section from stagnation in trade. Then, let our reputations be freed from the imputations our previous failures have placed upon them; and let each determine that this Road *must* and *shall* be built. To this end, let the next meeting of the Stockholders be large; let counsel be taken together; and let intelligent *action* ensue. What we want now is *action*. We have had enough of talking, and halting, and cross-pulling.—Such are the sentiments of at least one

STOCKHOLDER.

The Governor of New York.—The official vote as published in the Albany Argus, gives the following result:

For Myron H. Clark,	156,776
Horatio Seymour,	156,455
Daniel Ullman,	122,154
Green C. Bronson,	34,002

Mr. Clark's plurality over Gov. Seymour is 315, and he is elected. The united vote of Messrs. Ullman and Bronson, it will be seen, fall several hundred votes below the poll of either of the leading candidates.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian contains an official call for a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee, on the 20th inst., "for the purpose," as the call says, "of organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and insidious assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in future against the approaches of the dangerous isms and delusions of the day."

☞ Robert Wilson, who was detected in the act of firing an unoccupied building in Watertown, New York, says he did it to prevent its occupation by bad women.—He was as careful of the property as of the morals of his neighbors; for a quantity of stolen goods was found in his house. Theodore H. Gray, who has been arrested in New York, for destroying ladies' dresses with vitriol, also was moral in his villainy, for he commenced his operations on women of doubtful reputation.

☞ John Morgan, who last week was arrested in Frederick, Md. under the charge of assisting negro slaves to run away, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, has given "leg bail" and taken "French leave" of his friends. He has left property behind more than sufficient to pay five times the amount of bail. So says the Frederick Herald.

Gen. Cass a Candidate for the Presidency.—The Detroit Times, noticing a statement of a Washington paper to the effect that Gen. Cass had given up all ideas of the Presidency, says:

The assumption that Gen. Cass had laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington cotemporary. Here at home his friends protest against thus coldly despatching him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent, bring his name forward in their own time. We say distinctly that Gen. Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs as the above, and the occasional blows which he receives from a large portion of the Southern press.

☞ *Extract of a letter from a respectable and well informed citizen of the United States to a friend in Washington, dated*

ST. PETERSBURGH, RUSSIA, Sept. 18, 1854.

DEAR P.: The war is scarcely begun. There is no chance for any power, be it ever so great, to conquer Russia. The Emperor is only preparing for war. Next year he will have in the field, ready for active battle, one and a half millions of soldiers, well drilled. The people are all for the war, and he has no trouble to get soldiers, for it is with them a religious war.—They want the christian faith to be sanctioned over the world. They are the most devout people on earth, and the last crucifix will go for the war before they give up.

☞ A man named Cox has recovered $8,000 damages from the Michigan Southern Railroad for personal injuries sustained by a collision.

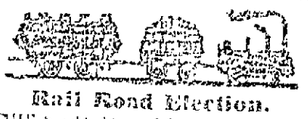
SERIOUS TRUTHS.

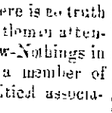
☞ The N. York Tribune remarks, with great force and truth, that there is more property in the United States this day, than there was at the corresponding period of any previous year since the world was made. There are more able, skillful hands ready to work that property over into such shapes as will render it most available for human sustenance and comfort, than there were in any previous year. Art, Science, Invention, even Agriculture, have made rapid strides; and it is a moderate estimate that each day's work is worth on an average ten per cent. more—that is, it will produce ten per cent. more—than the labor of twenty years ago would have done. All manner of Fabrics, Wares, and Implements are made cheaper than they were until recently; so that any one for a specific sum of money can buy more of every thing but Food—than he formerly could. And, though our summer crops were extensively shortened by the severe drought, yet the fine and mild autumn has done much to remedy that disaster.—There will far less feed be required this winter, because the winter has held out so long; a large supply of Butter and Cheese has been made since the fall rains commenced; every thing on the ground has been harvested in excellent condition; and we shall have far more Pork and Beef than we should have had but for the remarkable fineness of the season now closing. Still, there is less Indian Corn, less of Wheat, & we think less of Oats, in the country, than an average season would have insured; but there are enough of those for home use and a little to send abroad. The country in general is healthy, and the great body of the people were never more willing to work. So far as internal influences alone are regarded, this ought to be a season of general prosperity.

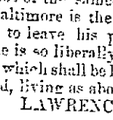
And yet we all do know that the times are emphatically hard. Mechanics and manufacturers are contracting their operations. Many farmers also are unable to keep so many hired laborers at work as they have hitherto done. Banks are, from necessity, reducing their discounts. Many buildings are stopped half-way to completion, their owners being bankrupt. Real Estate, especially if requiring further outlay to render it fully productive, is unsaleable except at ruinous prices. Bankers have stopped, or all but wound up. Unfinished Railroads are cut short, awaiting times when perfectly good bonds can be sold at 20 per cent. discount, or when money can be procured on ample security at 10 or 12 per cent. At least two hundred thousand men, the discarded servitors of many a gallant but luckless enterprise, who have been driven into cities and villages by the failure of their accustomed employment, are now anxiously seeking work for the winter, and seeking in vain. The Cities *cannot* hire and pay them; the country does not call for them, or they lack travel-money to enable them to respond to the call. Stagnation and dismay are general, and thousands who have property enough, if it could be sold at any thing like cost, to pay all they owe, are hopelessly, humbly awaiting the shock of actual bankruptcy.

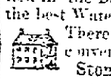
These unwillingly idle workmen would gladly work, if work were to be had. The factories, foundries, mines, mills, furnaces, in which they should find work, are closed or not half working, because money cannot be obtained wherewith to run them, or the products to which they are adapted cannot be sold. The money which should have kept this Labor and other capital in healthy activity has been drained off to Europe to pay for Foreign Fabrics, and there is voracious demand for more to follow it. Let any Bank venture to extend its discounts, and its bills immediately return upon it in quest of specie to send abroad, and it must curtail or become insolvent. So the laborer and the factory stand idle, while the life-blood of business is swept away to Europe to pay for the fabrics that they would gladly produce.

Let us suppose, now, that word were passed around that the balance of trade should no longer be against us—that henceforth we should import no more Wares and Fabrics than we could easily pay for, and that the residue required by our needs should be produced at home—is there one single human being within the boundaries of our Union who would not hear the tidings with joy? Might not the very usurers and sheriffs, who alone are making money out of the public distress, be willing to stop where they stand, considering that the property they have acquired so cheaply would speedily rise to its fair value? How joyfully would our beleaguered citizens and laborers hear that their various occupations were about to resume their natural activity, and that the whirl of wheels and the din of hammers would soon make the air cheerful again? Has not the very Shipping Interest, which has believed that Free Trade would insure it immense and enduring prosperity, received a lesson not soon to be forgotten? Would not even the Importers, who have been taught to believe us their enemy, be glad to secure full payment of the balances now due them, at the cost of more limited markets hereafter? Would not the Railroad builders, who last year went in for Iron duty free, prefer that the Country should make Iron at home, and be able to pay for it, rather than it should obtain it nominally cheaper abroad and have neither cash nor acceptable credit to buy it with?









Let the word be once passed that the Tariff (in substance) of 1842 would speedily supplant that of '46, and there is not a square mile of the whole country which would not feel the impulse of returning prosperity. Stocks and bonds would rise. Loans on good security would once more be negotiable. Real estate would have a cash value once more. Mills, Factories, and Machinery would once more be in request. We should have the pleasure of advertising once more that mechanics or laborers are wanted in this or that locality, to relieve the present dreary columns of places wanted with next to nobody wanting men. Hope would be revived, confidence renewed, by a simple assurance that we were to make our own Wares and Fabrics again, instead of continuing to plunge deeper and deeper in debt for them.

☞The whole country is now suffering because of the false policy which triumphed in '46, and all should unite in reversing it.

The New York "Vitriol" Outrage.

A man named Theodore H. Gray has been arrested in New York on the charge of having been engaged in throwing vitriol on the dresses of the ladies on leaving the theatres and places of amusement at night. The Express says:

> "By the operations of Gray, rich opera cloaks, shawls &c., to the value of many thousand dollars, have been ruined, and in one instance the ankle of a young lady was severely burned by this dangerous fluid thrown by Gray.
>
> "Some of his friends men of respectability, claim that he is a religious enthusiast and partially deranged. Gray is a man of family and a member of the Baptist church, and it is said in good and regular standing. He has been engaged in the printing business for five or six years, doing a large quantity of printing for various religious associations. He is only twenty-eight years of age, and noted for his amiable and inoffensive character."

A large number of those who have suffered at the hands of Gray have preferred complaints against him. The Commercial says:

> "The prisoner admits that he is guilty of all the charges thus far brought against him, and says he was led to commit the assaults by a religious influence. Being bitterly opposed to evil doers, he first commenced throwing vitriol upon the common street walkers, such as females of bad character. He soon afterwards was convinced that persons who went to theatres were almost as vile, and he was prompted to inflict this method of punishment upon them.—He expresses much sorrow for his conduct."

☞It is announced in the San Francisco Times that every obstacle in the way of the consummation of the projects annexing the Sandwich Islands to the American Republic, has been finally and fully surmounted, and the treaty agreed upon between the representative of the United States and the King and his Council, in all its details. This fact, it is stated, induced Gen. Miller, the British Consul General, to seek a private audience with the King, which was refused. He subsequently, however, demanded and obtained an official audience, and delivered an address or protest to the King and Privy Council, against the annexation of the Islands to the United States.

Gen. Miller occupied an hour and a quarter in the delivery of his speech, and as he refused to write it out, it is not believed he was instructed by his government to say all he did say. He thought probably by communicating his remarks orally he would escape the responsibility of them.

The British frigate Amphytrite, the British sloop of war Trincomalee, and the French corvette L'Artemise had arrived at Honolulu. It is supposed the arrival of the British vessels there has some connection with Gen. Miller's protest. The French, it is believed, do not favor the British opposition to annexation.

The Battles on the Crimea and in Mexico.—George W. Kendall, in a recent letter to the Picayune, contrasts the losses on the Alma with those in some of the actions during the Mexican war, and shows that, alongside these, the much vaunted Crimean affairs sink into insignificance, in point of desperation. At Alma the Russians had some 40,000 men engaged against an equal force of the allies, by whom they were driven from their position, though they were considered impregnable, the victors sustaining a loss of 2,500 men. At Churubusco, the Mexicans inflicted a loss of 1,000 upon the 8,000 Americans engaged; and at Molino del Rey, where Worth had but little over 3,000 troops in all, he lost nearly 800 men in less than an hour. At the same ratio, the armies under St. Arnaud, and Raglan, in the battle upon the Alma, should have lost something like 15,000 men, provided they had 50,000 engaged.

Monkeys Dying of Cholera.—It is stated that the monkeys in the neighborhood of Trinidad are dying in great numbers of the cholera. Persons who have passed through the woods report that hundreds are to be seen lying dead on the ground, where they have fallen from the trees. It is said the same thing was observed while the small pox epidemic prevailed in Trinidad, the monkeys dying of that disease in equally large numbers.

Two Houses Built from one Tree.—The Humboldt (Cal.) Times tells of a tree in that country which furnished lumber enough to build two two story houses, each fifty feet square, furnishing all the timber, plank, boards and shingles, necessary for the purpose.

A Wealthy Locality.—The following shows the wealth of thirteen families that live in Stuyvesant Square, in New York city:—

Hamilton Fish, (ex Governor and Senator,) $2,000,000; Thomas Morton, (retired merchant,) $250,000; Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, $300,000; Peter Stuyvesant, $200,000; George W. Shields, (retired iron merchant,) $300,000; Wm. W. Winans, (retired grocer,) $150,000; John Mortimer Catlin, $200,000; Family of Mahlon Day, (lost on Arctic,) $200,000; Gerard Stuyvesant, $500,000; Benjamin R. Winthrop, do.; widow of Peter G. Stuyvesant, do.; widow of N. W. Stuyvesant, Sr., do.; Robert Cheeseboro, do.; Samuel C. Paxson, $200,000; Thomas Crane, do; David B. Keeler, $350,000; Lewis L. Squire, $150,000. Total wealth of the 13 families, $7,000,000.

Some estimate of the wealth of the Stuyvesants' says the New York Sun, may be gathered from the circumstance that at a recent family gathering (nuptial) at the house of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, Esq., more than five millions of dollars were represented.

☞The Hon. Reverdy Johnson returned home in the steamer Baltic, after a brief visit to London, on professional business.—A letter dated London, Nov. 14, says:

> "The Hon. Reverdy Johnson returns in the Baltic, having won a chaplet of laurels for himself, and respect and admiration for the American bar, by his able and eloquent argument before the joint commissioners of the two Governments, in behalf of a claim against the United States for a debt due by Texas for vessels furnished her navy by a British subject."

Lynch Law and Excitement in Texas.—The people of Navarro county, Texas, have lately been greatly excited on account of the abduction of two mulatto boys, and a conspiracy to murder Col. Elliott, their owner. A man named Wells, who was implicated by the confession of another named Morgan, was seized by some unknown persons, who hung him, horribly mutilated his body, and then threw it into a creek, where it was found. Nine respectable citizens were charged with this latter outrage, but after examination they were discharged. Morgan has since said that the confession was extorted from him with a rope round his neck, and that both Wells and himself were innocent of the charge. The friends of Wells swear vengeance against his murderers, and bloody work it is feared will ensue.

Serious Charge Against Two Ladies.—Madame Diets and Madame Jean Dimitry, mother and daughter, both respectable ladies of New Orleans, have been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to answer the charge of causing the death of a slave girl, by severe whipping with a cow-hide. The girl was in delicate health, severely afflicted with worms, and several physicians certify that the worms were the immediate cause of death. The ill-treatment and deep scars on her body, produced by whipping, they further certify, brought on weakness and emaciation, so as to render her unable to bear the crisis produced by the worms. The case has created much excitement in New Orleans, and the two females, who wept bitterly during the examination on the 29th ult., were committed to jail until the next day, when they were admitted to bail.

Singular Hallucination.—A young man in that city, says the Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel*, has been frequently observed, after dining, to take a piece of fresh mutton, cooked, weighing about two pounds, and proceed to the Potomac. After going through sundry gesticulations, with marks and crosses on his breast, he threw it into the river. We learn that he gives his reason for so doing, that he has been informed from some source, that he is required to minister to the wants of two souls in the other world, who were probably drowned. In all other respects, this young man is entirely sane, and industrious, and works at the jeweler's trade with constancy and attention.

Sarsaparilla Monument.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives a description of the new palace residence of Dr. S. P. Townsend, the "original" sarsaparilla man, on the corner of Fifth avenue and 34th street. It has a chapel, gymnasium, picture gallery, &c. The entire cost of the building and ground is estimated at $200,000; the contract for stone is about $30,000; fresco painting $6,000; plastering from $8,000 to $10,000, and the carpenters' contract is about $30,000. It is such extravagance as this that make tight times.

A Graceless Scamp.—A gentlemanly looking individual obtained admission a few days ago to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis, and in passing through the chapel appeared to be overcome with feelings of devotion, and knelt before the altar as if in prayer. The Sister who attended him, not wishing to disturb his devotions, left him for a short time. On her return she found the scamp had gone, taking with him a quantity of jewelry from about the image of the Virgin over the altar. On the same day he stole a valuable gold watch from a priest in St. Patrick's Church.

Poison by Visiting Cards.—In a recent journal we have observed reports of four cases of poisoning in children by the introduction of visiting cards into the mouth. They all recovered, though the symptoms were of an alarming character. It should be generally known that in the manufacture of cards—in the enameling and coloring—various salts of arsenic, copper and lead are used, which are capable of producing very serious sickness and even death. Children should not be allowed to play with them.

Sentenced.—The mulatto villain, *Geo. Augustus*, indicted for cruelty by cutting out the tongue of a mule belonging to Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Columbia, was found guilty, and sentenced on Thursday last, to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. The sentence was mild enough. The mule recovered, and is now doing work without apparently being much the worse for its loss.—*Columbia Spy.*

A Venerable Total Abstinent.—The Russelville (Ken.) Herald says the venerable Bishop Soule remarked, when lately discussing a temperance report in the Conference, that he was now 74 years of age, and that he had yet to learn how whiskey tasted.

An Executive Mansion in Harrisburg.

The press in different parts of the State are discussing the propriety of erecting a mansion at Harrisburg for the use of the Governor of the State. A proposition to that effect was made during the last session of the Legislature, but for some reason failed to come up for action. That a proper residence for the Governor is needed at Harrisburg, there is no doubt. The dignity of the State, as well as the personal comfort and well-being of the highest executive officer demands it, and demands it immediately. We think the citizens of Harrisburg should bear a large proportion of the expense, enjoying, as they do, many advantages and privileges from having the seat of government in their midst, from which all other parts of the State are debarred. But if they do not see fit to come forward and do their duty fairly, we hope the incoming Legislature will pass a law authorizing the erection, and make all necessary appropriations. We coincide with the Philadelphia *News*, that no partisan feeling can be brought in to impede it, for the press of all parties, and public opinion, have long sanctioned it, while its necessity has annually become more appreciated. The State owns ground enough, in locations unsurpassed for beauty, and central to all the Legislative and Executive departments, from which a most desirable site might be selected. Let us then have a neat, substantial and elegant, but not extravagant building erected, at as early a period as possible.

Sandwich Islands.

The "Journal of Commerce" does not favor the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. "The fact (it says) that they are not in possession of a strong Power, and that they are open to the ships of all nations on terms of equality, should satisfy the people of the United States. In our judgment that is precisely the relation they should occupy to the commerce of the world. It would be the duty of the United States to protest against the acquisition of this group by any other nation, as it is the interest of other nations to prevent its acquisition by us. Those islands are as necessary to the commerce of other communities as they are to our commerce. The selfishness which seeks to obtain them for our exclusive purpose may cost more than we suppose. If the option of taking them for nothing, in preference to allowing them to remain as they are, were offered to the country, we believe that the true interest of the United States would best be consulted by refusing to receive them; but to pay $300,000 per annum to the King as long as he lived, and a like sum to his successor as long as he lived, for two volcanoes and a hundred thousand natives, would be the extreme of folly, especially as, if we attempt to hold them exclusively, we might purchase a contest with the other Powers of the world."

A Novel Law Suit.—A suit at law, of somewhat a romantic character, has just been terminated in Franklin county. It seems that one John Lescher became pierced with the arrow of Cupid, and wishing to heal the wound by the application of lawful wedlock, he made proposals to the object of his affections, which, it seems, she received favorably; but the father, Mr. Jacob Wyant, being a prudent man of much foresight, required the said John to enter into bonds of five hundred dollars, "conditioned that the said John Lescher should live with his wife and treat her as a loving and affectionate husband should do." But the parties, after living together some months, separated, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the bond. The case was first tried at the April term of the Franklin Court, when Judge Kimmel decided the bond to be invalid. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and it was there decided that the bond was "good and valid, and in accordance with the policy of the law." The case, therefore, came up again in the Franklin county Courts, when the Jury found for the Plaintiff for $570,75.

The result of this suit may give a valuable suggestion to anxious fathers whose daughters are sought as partners at the Hymeneal altar; and an imitation of Mr. Wyant's forethought, would show a prudent concern for the daughter's welfare.—*Lebanon Courier.*

☞It is stated that Mr. Strang, the Mormon leader of Beaver Island, is elected to the Legislature of Michigan. The whole Mormon force voted for Mr. Peck, the only Democrat elected to Congress from that State.

The Hartford Roman Catholic Church Case.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times of November 27, contains a report of a meeting of a portion of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, held on the day previous, at which resolutions were passed disapproving of the statements in reference to the disturbance at the funeral of the Rev Mr. Brady, made in the Hartford papers, and asserting that they had seen nothing in the acts of Bishop O'Reilly which should cause disrespect toward him. They are, besides, much pleased with the temporal reform he has caused in having a committee appointed by the congregation to whom he has confided the financial affairs of the church, so that the congregation are always able to know how and where they stand.

☞It now appears that the Emperor of France has retracted nothing from his first position in regard to Mr. Soule, and that his diplomatic character is not to be so far respected as to enable him to sojourn in France. Mr. Soule, by accepting the permission to pass through France, seems to admit the right of the French Government to exclude him as a visitor, notwithstanding his diplomatic character. Our government appears also to be content with the ground assumed by that of France.

It is thus admitted that Mr. Soule has given just cause to the French Government to suspect his object in his visits to that country, and that his conduct has met with a signal rebuke. It is not likely that Mr. Soule is less obnoxious to the suspicions of the Spanish than of the French Government. But Spain is not prepared to risk a rupture with the United States, and she is by no means certain of the support of France or England as an ally.

New Movement of the Mormons.—Western papers announce that the Salt Lake Mormons have determined to form a colony of Mormons at or near the Western States and Territories, at which the pilgrims to the Salt Lake, many of whom are very poor, may stop to recruit, or to pass the winter.

Eighteen Years a Captive Among Indians.—The Macomb (Ill.) Statesman gives an account of a man named Jos. Barney, who made his escape in May last from the Flat Head Indians, in Oregon, after being in captivity for 18 years. A man named John Robertson was taken captive at the same time. The account thus narrates what occurred after they were taken to the camp of the Indians:

> "They were unbound and confined in a hut, where they were fed, but not allowed to escape. The chief offered them his two daughters if they would marry and remain with the tribe. Finding escape utterly impossible for the time being, the terms were accepted, and the marriage took place. The fruits of this marriage were two children, both of which are still living, a daughter, 16, and a son, 14, both of which he left with the tribe. Two years ago Robertson attempted to escape, but was taken, scalped and burned alive, leaving three children with the tribe. Seven years ago Barney attempted to escape, but was recaptured and would have been put to death but for the interposition of his wife, who was the daughter of the chief."

In May last, during the absence of the chief, Barney made all the rest of the Indians drunk, and then escaped, and although pursued for several days, they failed to overtake him. He is 63 years of age, originally from France, but formerly lived in Otsego county, N. Y.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, as a freight train was approaching a switch, beyond Lewistown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Conductor, Mr James Hall, attempted to disconnect a portion of his train, when he fell and his leg caught in the wheel, and was actually torn from his body. He fell upon the track, but the cars did not pass over him. He lingered until the following night, when he expired.

☞The dealers in liquor in Jersey City are subjected to heavy penalties. One of them was fined on Monday $120 on six complaints, another was fined $60, and another $30.

Hon. John M. Clayton.—The Philadelphia North American says there is no truth in the statement that this gentleman attended the late Council of Know-Nothings in Cincinnati. He is not even a member of the order, or of any secret political association.

Wells in the Desert.—A joint resolution has been passed by the California Legislature instructing the representatives of that State in Congress to exert themselves to obtain an appropriation for the sinking of wells in the Humboldt desert, Utah Territory, for the relief of emigrants, cattle and other trains, journeying overland by that route to and from California. Nothing but alkaline water is met with upon the surface in that vicinity, and, as a consequence, it is very fatal to cattle and horses. Of 8,839 head of cattle which started from the eastern side of the desert for California, by the Beckwith route, but 1,910 reached California alive.

☞We find on our table this morning that prompt and welcome monthly visitant, *Graham's Magazine* for December, now published by R. H. See & Co., at 106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. This number closes the XLV volume, and ranks among the monthlies, A No. 1. "*The Oath at Valley Forge*" is one of the finest steel engravings we have seen in a long time. The other illustrations and contents are varied and attractive as usual. Now is a good time to subscribe, as the new volume commences with January, 1855, and subscribers get not only more than their money's worth in the Book, but the publishers offer three superb premium plates as an additional inducement to subscribers. Notwithstanding the great improvements made, and yet to be made, in the next volume, and the advanced cost of paper, labor, &c., the Magazine is still furnished at $3 for one copy, or $5 for two copies 1 year,—25 cents single number.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$7 00 to 8 12
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 90
Rye,	1 12 to 1 20
Corn,	79 to 80
Oats,	47 to 50
Cloverseed,	6 25 to 6 50
Timothyseed,	3 25 to 3 50
Flaxseed,	1 31 to 1 37
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 8 50
Hogs,	5 50 to 6 25

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from stores,	$9 00
Do from wagons,	8 50
Wheat, per bushel,	1 75 @ 1 90
Rye, "	1 12
Corn, "	75
Oats, "	47
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	3 50
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$7 75
Do (Retail,)	8 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 70 @ 1 86
Rye,	1 18
Corn,	75
Oats,	45
Timothy Seed,	3 00
Clover Seed,	6 00
Flax Seed,	1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 00

Married.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. ISAAC KUHNS to Miss AMANDA [illegible]—both of this county.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB KITCHANER [illegible] to Miss [illegible] HARTZELL [illegible].

On the [illegible], by the [illegible], Mr. PETER [illegible] to Miss [illegible].

[illegible] ANDREW [illegible] to Miss MARY M. [illegible]. Both residents [illegible].

Died.

On Friday the 24th ult., Mr. WILLIAM YEATES, of [illegible].

On the 26th [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. [illegible].

NOTICE.

Estate of George W. Irvin, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George W. Irvin, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES G. REED, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 4. 6t

Ex-President Fillmore.—Among a list of wealthy citizens of New York, published in the New York Sun, is Ex-President Fillmore, whose property is valued at $150,000.

Rail Road Election.

THE Stockholders of the "Gettysburg Rail Road Company," will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 8th day of January, A. D. 1855*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. REED, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 4. td

Agricultural Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

AT the last meeting of the "Adams County Agricultural Society," it was Resolved, that subjects connected with Agriculture be discussed at the meetings of the Society, and that the first topic for inquiry be, "*The Application of Lime to Land.*" A special meeting was also ordered, to take place at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *the first Saturday in January next* (being the 6th of the month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at which time the above subject will be taken up; and it is expected that there will be a general participation, particularly by those who have used Lime in Agricultural processes, and whose observation and experience have furnished them with facts more or less valuable. The meeting will doubtless be an interesting and instructive one, and all are invited to it.

JOHN M'GINLEY, *Pres't.*

H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 4. tm

THIS WAY—THIS WAY!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

Clothing Made to Order!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish Garments of all kinds, for Gentlemen's wear, at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style. Having opened a MERCHANT TAILORING establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church and secured the services of experienced workmen, he feels confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage. Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Dec. 4. tf

"MILTON MILLS"

At Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, January 3d, 1855*, this valuable property, situate in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., 6 miles east of Chambersburg, on the Baltimore and Pittsburg Turnpike. The MILL-HOUSE is Brick, 45 by 50 feet, and contains four run of Stones, driven by two 14 feet Overshot Water Wheels, both of which are new. The Bolting arrangements and Pit Gearing are of the latest and most approved plan.

The location is one of the best in the County, being in the midst of a large and productive Wheat growing District—is convenient to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and has consequently the choice of either the Philadelphia or Baltimore market.

The Mill is capable of grinding 50,000 bushels of Grain annually, and has a large and profitable Custom and Retail Trade.

The other improvements are good, and are convenient to the Mill.

Terms made to suit the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and a plot of the property exhibited by the subscriber.

JOHN DARBY.

Dec. 4. ts

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall) at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.

☞Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members.

Dec. 4.

A FARM FOR RENT,

NEAR Marsh-creek, containing 160 Acres. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 27. tf

Collectors, Take Notice!

THE Collectors of Taxes of the different Townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle their duplicates, on or before *Friday the 29th day of December next*, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

JOHN MICKLEY, jr.,
JAMES J. WILLS,
GEORGE MYERS.
Commissioners.

Nov. 27. td

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Deardorff, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH DEARDORFF, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Washington township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

M. S. BOWER, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 27. 6t

Wanted Immediately,

A TEACHER to take charge of the School of colored children in the Borough of Gettysburg during the ensuing winter. Apply to

R. G. M'CREARY,
Pres't of Board of Directors.

Oct. 23.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Sept. 4.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG HORSE, well broken to harness, and an excellent worker. Inquire at this Office.

☞CALL AND SEE THE

FRESH GROCERIES!

JACOB NORBECK

HAS just received, and is now opening, a large and carefully selected assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, and of the best quality, to which he invites the attention of the public. It consists of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, all kinds of Teas, of superior quality, all kinds of Crackers, Pickles, Cheese, [illegible], Salt, Herring, Mackerel, Raisins, Figs, a large assortment of all kinds of Candies, all kinds of Tobacco, Cigars, Baskets, Brooms, the best kind of Western HOMMONY, besides every article in the Grocery line—which he is determined to sell very cheap. ☞He invites the public generally to call and try his Groceries, and he knows they will be pleased.

Nov. 20. 2m

Godey's Lady's Book for 1855.

Twenty-fifth Year of Publication by the same Publisher.

THE only Lady's Book acknowledged by the Ladies of this country as worthy of its name.

Principal Points of Attraction for 1855.

It contains 100 pages of reading in every month's number—not beginning with a large number in January, and decreasing throughout the year.

BEAUTIFUL PLATES,

Line or Mezzotint, in every number.

Godey's reliable Steel Fashion Plates (colored) in every number—the only Fashion Plates that are considered as authority.

Knitting, Netting, and Embroidering printed in colors.

Music—two pages monthly.

Easy Lessons in Drawing are given monthly.

Godey's Invaluable Receipts, worth alone Three Dollars a year—for Cooking, the Toilet, Sick Room, Nursery, and Miscellaneous House-keeping Receipts.

Diagrams and Plans, with full directions, for Ladies to cut their own dresses.

Patterns for Children's dresses, both male and female.

MODEL COTTAGES.

Great attention paid to this department.

A Treatise on the Hair, a most excellent article for the preservation and beautifying of this most valuable ornament to both sexes.

Undoubted Receipts, Model Cottages, Model Cottage Furniture, Patterns for Window Curtains, Music, Crochet Work, Knitting, Netting, Patchwork, Crochet Flower Work, Hair Braiding, Ribbon Work, Children's and Infant's Clothes, Caps, Chemisetes, Bonnets, Cloaks, Evening Dresses, Fancy Articles, Head Dresses, Hair Dressing, Bridal Dresses, Mantillas, Riding Habits, Morning and Evening Dresses, Cloaks, Talmas, Robes du Chambre, Capes and Cloaks of fur in season; in fine, everything that can interest a lady, will find its appropriate place in her own Book.

Remember that the Lady's Book has always given Steel Engravings, and throughout the year, not publishing them in January and February numbers, and then omitting them. In the Lady's Book alone you receive what no other three Magazines can furnish you with.

EVERYDAY ACTUALITIES.

This is another series of articles peculiar to this Magazine. Every one of these articles is illustrated with at least eight or ten of the finest wood engravings. This department is very interesting, conveying information in an agreeable form, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The expense of one number of the Lady's Book, including steel engravings and literary matter, paid for, not taken from English magazines, far exceeds that of any other Magazine published in this country. We make no exception, and are willing to have the fact tested.

TERMS.

One Copy one year, $3—two Copies one year, or one copy two years, $5—five Copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10—eight Copies one year, do. $15—eleven Copies one year, do. $20.

☞Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for $3 50. To insure what you order to be certainly sent, address

L. A. GODEY.
No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞Specimens sent when desired.

November 20, 1854. 3t

Graham's American Magazine.

THE Patriarch of American monthlies, now in its twenty-ninth year, during which time it has never ranked second to any periodical in the world, offers for 1855 attractions superior to those of any former year. The best American Authors fill our columns with the fruits of their genius, whilst our illustrations, (which, on both steel and wood, have been pronounced by the press to surpass those published in any other periodical in America,) are designed by American Artists, and engraved by American Engravers. In addition to the former literary attractions of the Magazine, we shall hereafter have an

EDITOR'S TABLE,

which will be enriched by short contributions, correspondence and poetry, variously grave and humorous. We have also added a

FASHION DEPARTMENT,

which will be under the charge of Madame Julie de Marguerites, and will contain the latest Paris Fashions, Fashionable Chit-Chat, and matters of general interest to Ladies. Our Monthly Summary of Current Events, and our Review of New Books, will be prepared, as heretofore, by Wm. Dowe, and E. P. Whipple. We will also every month publish Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, and a Plate of Paris Fashions. As this Magazine is not connected with any other periodical, its matter and illustrations being prepared exclusively for it, will not appear any where else, and, being a Family Magazine, will take no part in Political, Sectional, or Religious disputes.—Each number will contain

Splendid Steel Engraving—Superior Wood Illustrations.

Prose and Poetry by the best Authors—the Editor's Table—Fashionable Chit-Chat—Monthly Summary—Review of New Books—Music—Fashion Plate, and Comic Illustrations. In addition to which we offer three

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS.

Terms:

With Premiums.

1 copy one year, in advance, $3
2 copies one year, 5
4 " and 1 to agent or getter up of club, 10
9 " 20

☞A premium will be given to every Subscriber and Agent at these rates, at their option to take the Portraits of the Presidents, or the two smaller Plates.

With Either of Smaller Plates.

7 copies, and 1 to agent or getter up of club, 15
10 " 20

Club Terms without Premiums.

11 copies, and 1 to agent or getter up of club, 20
For $6 one copy will be sent three years.

Subscriptions may be sent at our risk.—When the amount is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

RICHARD H. SEE & CO.,
Publishers.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1854.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of December next*, viz:

204. The first and final account of Henry Reily, Esq., Acting Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Lilly, Esq., deceased.

205. The first and final account of Henry Bengs, Administrator of the estate of Mary Weikert, deceased.

206. The second and final account of Herman Wirt, [illegible] Administrators [illegible], of the estate of [illegible], deceased.

207. The first and final account of Moses McClean, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of [illegible] M'Nelly, deceased.

208. The first account of Matthew Shields, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Patterson, and Jane Patterson, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1854. } tc

BUSINESS-MEN,

TAKE NOTICE.

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the City of Baltimore, offers for Rent,

A very eligible Store Stand,

together with 40 Acres of Land,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown and Baltimore, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 5 from Littlestown, and only 9 miles from Hanover, the terminus of the Hanover Branch Rail Road—the road from Emmittsburg to Hanover passing the Store. The improvements are a two-story weatherboarded

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE,

Ware-house, Barn and Stable, and a good well of water near the house.—In the last five years 1200 bushels of lime have been put on the land, which is moreover well set with Clover.

The undersigned is willing to take a reasonable rent, but wishes to have a Tenant who can command a sufficient capital to carry on a safe business, say from $600 to $1,000, so as to buy his Stock. The whole capital required to carry on the Store would be about $2,000 or $2,500. In the meantime, the undersigned will continue the business and it shall be his constant endeavor to keep up the custom which has heretofore so liberally been extended to him. The mercantile business has been all along carried on the Cash principle, and with fair profit. A man with a grown family would find it his interest to rent this Store, so that the Store and Farm could be attended to, and then a handsome profit might be realized.

Possession of the above property can be given on the first day of April next, or sooner, if required; and it will be Rented for the term of one year up to five years, as it may suit the renter. The undersigned, owner of the Store, is willing to remain one or two months, in order to introduce his tenant to his customers, and make him acquainted with all parts of the business.

The undersigned has kept nearly five years store at his present place, and it is not want of custom that induces him to rent—but he must now tender his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their calls, and solicits a continuance of the same—a very liberal offer from Baltimore is the only reason that prompts him to leave his present place of abode, where he is so liberally supported.

☞For terms, which shall be liberal, apply to the undersigned, living as above stated.

LAWRENCE DIETZ.

Nov. 13. 6w

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, for himself, and as Trustee for the other Heirs of HENRY C. McKINSTRY, late of Carroll county, deceased, offers at Private Sale the

DOUBLE PIPE CREEK MILLS,

formerly belonging to the late GEORGE H. WAESCHE, lying in Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md., situate on the Public Road from Woodsboro' to Taneytown, 16 miles from Frederick City, the same distance from Westminster, the County Seat of Carroll County, containing about

28 Acres of Land.

The Improvements are a large and substantial

STONE MILL HOUSE,

Fifty by Seventy Feet, running Three Pair of Burrs, one pair of which cannot be surpassed in the State for Merchant Work, and also One Pair of Choppers. The gearing is complete, having recently had a thorough repairing of new Forbay's, Water Wheels, &c., and an entire NEW SUBSTANTIAL DAM, built at a heavy expense. The Water Power is abundant from having the waters of both Big and Little Pipe Creeks, which form a junction in the Dam. In short, it is considered the best Water Power in said Counties.

There is also a BRICK DWELLING convenient to the Mill;

Stone Fulling & Carding Mill,

SAW-MILL,

capable of doing a fine business, and a

STONE TENANT HOUSE.

The Flour Mill is competent to grind Sixty Barrels per day, and can always command a fine run of custom Work.

This valuable property offers many inducements. The location is healthy and desirable, having the advantages of good society, which, for morality, industry, intelligence and enterprise, cannot be surpassed.

☞Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Mill property, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as it will recommend itself. Any information can be had by calling on JOHNSON WEYER, who has charge of the property, or on the Subscriber, living at McKinstry's Mills, Sams' Creek, Carroll County.

Terms accommodating.

N. B. If this property should not be sold before the First day of January next, it will then be for rent.

SAM'L. McKINSTRY,
Trustee.

Oct. 23.—8t

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

For the Fall & Winter Campaign of 1854-55.

HATS AND CAPS,

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the Citizens of Adams county to his large and splendid Stock of

Silk, Wool and Fur Hats,

varying in price from [illegible] cents to $4;

Fur, Plush, Cloth, and Glazed Caps,

from 12½ to $2 25;

Coarse and Fine Boots,

(Men's and Boys') from [illegible]; Ladies' and Gum Overshoes, Gentlemen's and Ladies' [illegible];

SHOES,

comprising every variety of Gentlemen's, Boys', Youths', Ladies' [illegible] Misses' [illegible] Gaiters, Croquets, [illegible], which he offers [illegible] for Cash, or on the usual [illegible] [illegible] very low.

Feeling grateful for the many [illegible] liberal [illegible] by his friends, [illegible] he [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] their calls.

SAM'L. [illegible]

☞The [illegible] Books and Stationery [illegible] purchasers [illegible] Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

Nov. 6. tf

Printing of every description.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT!

Still Later from Europe.

In our last number we gave the Canada's news from London to the 11th Nov., and, treading close on its heels, we have on Monday last English dates by the Baltic to the 14th, bringing intelligence of the most exciting interest. We give it in the words of the Telegraphic Reporters:

"The report from the Crimea of the massacre of the English light cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of thirty guns and lost four hundred killed. Only two hundred returned!

"Since this affair there has been incessant and most sanguinary fighting. The Allied armies are almost over-matched, and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant relief and fresh reinforcements.

"Fifty thousand Frenchmen are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken up at England, including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York, and others, to hurry forward the much needed relief to the Crimea.

"On the 4th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general assault upon the Allied army, by the Russians under Prince Menschikoff. The battle lasted from daybreak till 4 o'clock, P. M. Both sides claimed the victory. The English took some hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced their guns. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. The loss of the Allies is set down at 5,000 men and the loss of the Russians at 8,000 men.

"On the following day the battle was resumed by the Russians, but the result is not known.

"The Allies were preparing to storm the forts before the Russians should have time to recover their losses, a practicable breach having been effected in their lines.

"Charles Kemble, the distinguished actor, is dead. He was seventy-nine years of age."

The last Great Battle on the 5th of Nov.

There is little to add as yet to the accounts briefly given by telegraph of the last great battle before Sebastopol on the 5th inst., in which it appears sixty thousand Russians and fifty thousand Anglo French troops were engaged and where it is said eight thousand Russians and five thousand of the allied troops were placed *hors de combat*, the allies claiming the victory.

This sanguinary battle lasted till four in the afternoon, and it was admitted by each that there were severe losses on both sides, and the English took many hundred prisoners.

[From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 15.]

The Crimea intelligence contained in our second edition of yesterday, may be considered as decisive. It is the forerunner of the immediate fall of Sebastopol, or raising of the siege by the allied commanders.—The loss of 5,000 French and British troops on the 5th, the partial raising of the siege on the previous day for the purpose of concentration, and the general engagement of the 6th, must have sealed the fate of the fortress or the besiegers. If the allies repulsed the double attack made on their front and rear on the 5th, the Russian commanders must have lost all hopes of success and can only think of continuing the struggle with a view of sacrificing human life. If, on the other hand, we lost as many men on the 6th as we did on the preceding day, our forces must have retired to the heights of Balaklava, where they may possibly be able to await the arrival of reinforcements.

A force of 20,000 men posted on the hills south of Sebastopol may withstand all the assaults of the combined forces of the enemy, so long as they can keep open their communications with the allied fleets.

The War.

The Charge at Balaklava and Dreadful Slaughter of English Troops.

An English dragoon, writing from the camp at Balaklava, under date of October 27, after stating that there is a large Russian army in that vicinity endeavoring to get into Sebastopol and that they (the allies) are stationed there to keep them back, says:

We are in the saddle night and day. I cannot tell how long it is since I was undressed; I only know that it has been so long that I have forgotten it. The worst affair we had was the day before yesterday. At daybreak the enemy appeared and advanced, and in such numbers that they took from the Turks two of their batteries and turned the guns upon us. We were obliged to retreat out of the range of their guns, and this so elated the enemy that they actually had courage enough to come into the open field with us. Three regiments of their cavalry tried to gain possession of the Highlanders' (931) position, and charged them, but they had not time to repeat, for they went down like corn. What was left of them turned and fled, and we pursued them over their own hills. Here they were reinforced by three more regiments of cavalry, including Nicholas' crack Imperial Guards. They were the Greys and First Royals up at this time, and we charged them—they had nothing else for it, so they charged at the same time. Oh, God! I cannot describe it; they were so superior in numbers that they "outflanked" us, and we were in the middle of them.

I never certainly felt less fear in my life than I did at that time, and I hope God will forgive me, for I felt more like a devil than a man. We fought our way out of them as only Englishmen can fight; and the 4th, 5th and 6th were there up with us. I escaped without a scratch, thank God, though I was covered with blood; my horse was not even wounded; but, oh! the work of slaughter that then began—'twas truly awful, but I suppose it was necessary; we cut them down like sheep, and they did not seem to have power to resist.

The plain is covered with dead Russians, and of course we left some of our poor comrades on the field. We only lost two, and about seven wounded. Well, when we had finished this lot, we thought of going home to breakfast; but no; they (the enemy) had some guns over the hills, that Lord Raglan sent word to be charged and captured at any cost. Send we went again. They received us very roughly from their ground—Lord Lucan leading the Heavies, and Lord Cardigan the Light Brigade.—The light charge, I fear, was done, took the guns, cut down the gunners, and then, when they thought all was right, they were met by thousands of Cossacks, who had been in ambush.

The Royals, the Greys, the 4th, 5th and 6th now charged again. The butchering was repeating, when suddenly a cross front and rear fire opened upon us from the hills—cannon, rifles, and file firing. I cannot attempt to describe to you the scene that ensued—balls, shells, and rockets whizzing about our ears. The men on the right and left of me were both killed on the spot.—We hacked our way out of it as well as we could, but were obliged to leave the guns. Colonel Yorke had his leg broken, and all the officers in the front rank were wounded. The heavy brigade had not lost many men, but sad to tell, out of about 607 of the light brigade that went into the field, only 400 came out; but this is nothing to what the enemy suffered.

The London Times, referring to the above massacre, gives the number of English troops that went into action, and the number returned, as follows:

	Went into action.	Returned.
4th Light dragoons,	118	39
8th Hussars,	104	38
11th Hussars	110	25
13th Light dragoons,	130	61
17th Lancers,	145	35
	607	198

Not three hours, but *one quarter of an hour* served to lay all these gallant fellows low, and every one would have been cut off had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as rapidly as they could in the track of the devoted "light." They, with the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French, certainly redeemed the day. After the action, it was resolved by the allies to abandon the position at Balaklava, and to retire to the hills overlooking the town, in which case the depot would have been established at Arrow Bay or Cherson.

Another Account of the Terrible Charge—Succinct and Graphic.

In another letter, giving an account of the battle of Balaklava, we find the following graphic description, with other interesting statements:

On the morning of the eighth day, that is, on the 25th of October, 20,000 Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, marched on Balaklava, which was defended by four redoubts, in which 2,000 Turks were placed. They were quickly, however, dispersed, and the English infantry and cavalry moved up to their support, too late, however, to prevent the Russians from obtaining possession of the *redoubts*, and turning the fire of the guns upon the English. The heavy brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier General Scarlett, greatly distinguished themselves.—The 93 Highlanders and the Enniskilleners, companion regiments in many a hard-fought field, attacked a very superior force of cavalry, whom they threw into the greatest confusion, and being supported by the 4th and 5th dragoons, succeeded in routing 2,500 Russian cavalry with but small loss.

It was only in the after-part of the affair that, through some dreadful misconception, the light brigade, under Lord Lucan, were ordered to advance to prevent the Russians, who, having been unable to achieve their object, showed symptoms of retiring, taking the guns they had captured with them.—Any one at all acquainted with military tactics is aware that the use of cavalry in capturing guns is of service only when supported by infantry, so that when the gunners are driven out, their places may be occupied. It is the work of a moment, and the cavalry are away again for such further service as may be required. In the present instance, Captain Nolan, a cavalry officer of considerable merit, well known by the admirable pamphlet he has published upon the branch of the service to which he belonged, conveyed an order to Lord Lucan to advance with the light division on the redoubts, in face of the fire of 30 large guns, and an army in the background.

Lord Lucan, perceiving the probable consequences of obeying such an order under the circumstances, could hardly comprehend it. "Where are we to advance?" he naturally asked. "There are the guns," exclaimed Captain Nolan, "it is your duty to take them." Lord Lucan said no more. The shrill blast of the trumpet communicated the order, and out on the plain, in compact order, trotted the light dragoons, the 7th hussars, the 13th light dragoons and the 17th lancers, in all 607 men. Both officers and men were fully conscious of the utter and hopeless madness of such a movement, yet on they went, as proudly and orderly as at a review, Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan leading. The trot was changed to a gallop, and on the cavalry swept, watched with a species of horror by thousands of soldiers on the height, who saw the mistake and predicted the consequences.

On the cavalry coming within range thirty pieces of cannon belched forth flame and shot, the cavalry disappeared in the smoke, gained the batteries and sabred the Russian artillery men; but they had ere this been decimated, and those who were left were opposed to an army in front of them, and a swarm of Russian cavalry, far outnumbering them, surrounded them, and to prevent utter annihilation, the remnant cut their way through the opposing cavalry, and returned to tell a fearful tale. Of the 607 men who entered the action, 198 only returned. The actual loss has not amounted to the 400 comprised in this statement, but the loss is sufficiently fearful. Thirty-four officers were killed, wounded and missing. Captain Nolan was one of the first killed. He was shot through the heart.—The error has been laid upon his shoulders, but he is now, alas, unable to reply to it; but he entertained the opinion that cavalry, properly officered, could accomplish anything possible to troops, and there may be some truth in the rumor that he gave an interpretation to the order he bore to Lord Lucan which it did not admit of, in the hope that the arm of service of which he entertained so high an opinion should perform some brilliant exploit, proving its capability to be equal to those he had claimed for it.

The cavalry did indeed win itself a title to unexampled bravery, but its value was utterly thrown away under a dreadful mistake; it was immolation without a redeeming advantage in favor of the allies. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, seeing the fearful position of the cavalry, attacked one of those redoubts most nearly in its rear, and shortly after they were immediately recalled to prevent its sharing the fate of the British. It is a singular feature in this cavalry encounter that the Russian gunners, returning to their guns after the English cavalry had retired and were fighting their way against the tremendous odds back to position, actually fired upon all the cavalry engaged, friend or foe, and committed as much carnage on their own cavalry as upon that of their enemy. Two of the redoubts were afterwards retaken, and the other two remained in the hands of the Russians.

Another Arrival from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived on Wednesday at New York, with dates from London and Liverpool to Nov. 18.

The English accounts of the action in the Crimea of the 5th of Nov. did not reach London until the 16th, owing to telegraphic interruptions. Lord Raglan says that the enemy, with an immense force, attacked at the dawn of the morning the right of the English position. The battle was extremely obstinate. It was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed. He was then forced to retreat, leaving the field covered with his dead.—There were several hundred prisoners taken. The number of the enemy exceeded that at Alma. The losses of the Russians were enormous. The losses of the Allies were also very great. Sir George Cathcart and Generals Strangeway and Goultdie were killed; and Generals Sir George Brown, Bentick, Adams, Buller, and Torrens were wounded. The conduct of the Allied troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers is stated to have been excellent.

A Russian official letter says the arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the Russian ranks that the General thought it well to turn it to good account; and consequently, on the 5th November, the garrison made two sorties—the first at one o'clock of the afternoon against the English, and the second at two o'clock against the French. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind. It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns; and on the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians.

After this the Russians retired with all haste, when the French division pursued them under the very walls. But the French were there received by a murderous fire and had to fall back. An obstinate and sanguinary engagement then ensued, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits the loss of 4,000 men, and says that the loss of the Allies was at least equal to his own. According to his account 22,000 Russians were engaged in the conflict.

A telegraphic report from Vienna states that despatches had been received there from Balaklava to the 11th November, which show that another great battle had been fought, in which the Russians lost 9,000 men and the Allies also suffered greatly, but remained masters of the field. This report is hardly reconcileable with official Russian news through the same channel, which states that from the 5th to the 9th of November nothing important had occurred. An action may, nevertheless, have occurred on the 10th.

It is evident that a great deal of serious work yet remains for the combatants. During the cessation of field fighting the bombardment was continued, but every breach that could be made in the fortifications was repaired with alacrity. Four Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the fire of the Allies, and the great hospital containing two thousand wounded Russians, had been burnt.

The Allies were making preparations for an assault upon Sebastopol. Scaling ladders had been ordered up for their use, and the Russians were preparing for street fighting, by fortifying the houses and posting cannon to sweep the streets.

Sickness was on the increase in the camp of the Allies, and in the town, it is said, typhus fever had broken out in consequence of the number of unburied dead. Conflagrations were continually occurring from hot shot, and water was getting very scarce.

Both parties are in want of reinforcements; but the besiegers worse than the besieged. The Allies are reported to be reduced by battle and disease to fifty thousand men. This has created much alarm in England and France. The utmost efforts were being made to send instant succor; and all the mail steamers had been chartered to convey reinforcements. The French troops were being withdrawn from Italy. At Batoum there were several steam frigates ready to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea; and letters of the 6th from Constantinople state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from that place with a favorable wind. Prince Menschikoff announces his intention to call to his aid all the Russian troops now at Bakchi-serai, Simpheropel, and other places. The Russians, it is said, are falling short of ammunition. Admiral Nahimoff, who was reported dead, is said to have recovered and resumed his duties.

The winter had set in with unusual severity. The stormy weather in the Black Sea had caused the wreck of two Turkish frigates, one of them an eighty gun ship. The English, according to Russian accounts, had left the Baltic.

Interesting to Clergymen and Odd Fellows.—The Rev. F. G. Zeinner, pastor of a Lutheran church at Pittsburg, was tried at Pittsburg a few days ago on a charge of interfering with William Tell Lodge of Odd Fellows, while performing funeral service over the remains of a member of the Order. The Dispatch says:

The first and second counts of the indictment charged the defendant with interrupting the religious exercises of the Odd Fellows, but the court held that the burial service spoken over a fellow being is not a religious exercise, but only one of the incidents attending the funeral. There was not in existence an act of Assembly making it an offence to interrupt a funeral, and hence it was that the first and second counts of the indictment, which charged the defendant with acting contrary to the statute, were defective. The third count, however, contained more than was sufficient; it charged the defendant with interrupting the Odd Fellows, not as an order, but men, and this was certainly indictable at common law; for if it were an indictable offence not to bury the dead, as every one knew it was, the person who sought to obstruct or prevent their interment, was certainly indictable for so doing. Sentence was deferred.

Ten thousand bushels of corn per day are required to feed the hogs now in pens at Louisville.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 4, 1854.

Congress meets to-day, and as there are no officers to elect, an organization will at once be effected. The President may probably send in his message to day; if not, he will to-morrow. We expect to give it in our next.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg on Monday last, GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., was re-elected President; J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., Cashier; and Col. J. H. McCLELLAN Teller.

The New County Officers.

On Friday last the gentlemen chosen at the last election to fill the office of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts, (Messrs. PICKING, WALTER, and BALDWIN,) gave the requisite bonds, and entered upon their duties. Mr. PICKING has been tried, and "not found wanting." Messrs. WALTER and BALDWIN are excellent Clerks, of accommodating disposition, and will, we have not a doubt, give general satisfaction. Of the retiring officers (Messrs. PAXTON, PLANK and NORRIS,) we cannot but remark that few have vacated office, whose duties have been better or more satisfactorily performed.

Dr. J. W. HENDRIX, the new Coroner, was qualified on Monday last.

The Laughlin Family.

From a letter received by the Postmaster at this place from a gentleman who was in attendance upon the Laughlin family, during their sufferings, we learn that

Wm. C. Laughlin died 12½ P. M. Nov. 4, 1854.
Catharine Laughlin " 4 P. M. " "
Marg't C. Laughlin " 2 P. M. " 3,
Catharine Laughlin (child) 9 P. M. 2,
Laura Louisa Laughlin (child), almost instantly at the accident.
Mary Samson died 6 P. M. Nov. 8.

Winter.

After a delightful fall season, Winter has burst upon us at once. Yesterday morning we had the first snow of the season, and it now lies several inches deep. Last night Old Boreas gave us a specimen of his whistling powers around our dwellings, which did honor to him in that particular.

It is rumored that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party in the Arctic Regions, frozen, perfectly preserved.

The Lady Superior of the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg has written a letter in relation to the escape of Miss Bunkley, which puts a different face on the matter. We shall give it next week—at this busy time to-day.

Dreadful Accident from Camphene.

On Tuesday evening last, a lamp containing burning fluid burst in the house of Major Pierson, in West Bloomfield, N. J. It was standing in the middle of the table, and the family seated around, when the explosion occurred. One of his daughters, 9 years old, died in a few hours from the burns; another is so much injured as to render her recovery uncertain; and the mother and a little boy are also considerably injured.

Gov. Bigler has notified the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, that he has become Chief Justice of the State, in the room of Judge BLACK, whose term as Chief Justice expired on Friday last.

John M. Sullivan, Esq. of Butler county, has been selected as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. S. was Clerk of the Senate for several years, and in that capacity proved a most accomplished officer—prompt, careful, and thoroughly master of his duties.

The news by the last steamer from Europe shows a decline in Breadstuffs.—Flour had fallen 6d.; Wheat 3d.; Corn 1s

The steamer Asia sailed on Wednesday from New York for Liverpool with $285,000 in specie. That is $285,000 that ought to have remained at home to assist in relieving the tightness of the money market, and would have been here, had wise counsels prevailed.

The election of a United States Senator by our Legislature will not take place until the second Tuesday of February. The law formerly appointed the second Tuesday of January as the time, but as this did not allow time for the settlement of contested elections to the Legislature, the period was altered.

A Fearful Scene.—At the Centre market in Washington City, on last Thursday morning, a little son of Mr Stanley, 9 or 10 years old, was seized in the crowded market place by an angry bull-dog, from which he could not be rescued until the animal was killed by blows from a number of cleavers, which cut open his head, and nearly severed it from his body. Fortunately, the child, protected by the thickness of his clothing, was not dangerously hurt. The owner of the dog was fined three dollars for permitting him to go into the market place.

Two fine steamers, the *Pacific* and *Grand Tower*, came in collision on the Mississippi, near Memphis, last week, and both sunk in a few minutes, becoming a total loss. The passengers were saved.

At Baltimore, on Thursday last, Michael Dunn was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years, for forging pension papers. His accomplice, Gassaway, was also sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Shocking.—During the bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies, the Hospital was set on fire by a bomb-shell, and in a few minutes was all in flames. There were about *two thousand* sick and wounded therein at the time, all of whom perished in the flames and were buried beneath the ruins. This is described as a most appalling and heart-rending scene.

The condition of affairs at Sebastopol, at the last account, is represented as awful. The streets were crowded with sick, dead and dying men, women and children. The Russians were unable to bury their dead, and they were throwing the putrid bodies into the sea, which rejected them, and the shore was literally strewn with human bodies, from which was emitted a sickening stench for miles around.—The Allied forces were also suffering dreadfully from battle and disease. The whole affair is indeed shocking to humanity! God hasten the time, when there shall be no longer an appeal to brute force, to settle disputes, and war, with all its horrid concomitants, shall cease upon the earth!

Dr. Beale, the Dentist in Philadelphia, who was convicted of an outrage upon Miss Mudge, whilst she was under the influence of ether, was sentenced on Tuesday last to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment in the county jail. Previous to the sentence he read a statement to the Court, in which he protested his innocence.

Miss Mudge was married a few days ago to Mr. Charles Throckmorton of Philadelphia.

On the 23d ult., a female named Crabb, residing in Hagerstown, was so horribly burnt by a camphen lamp, that her life is in danger.

At Wrightsville, a few days ago, Mr. J. D. Marshbank attempted to replenish a lamp whilst burning, when the fluid caught fire, bursted the lamp, and blew the top off the can, which had about a quart of the liquid in it. Fortunately Mr. M. was not injured, and the burning liquid which was scattered over the floor was extinguished without injury to the building.

An extensive sale of real estate took place at New York on Tuesday last, and the prices received were 30 per cent. lower than could have been had for the same property a year ago.

At the last Lancaster county Court, Andrew Beiter, who keeps a public house in Columbia, was convicted of selling liquor to an intemperate man, and sentenced to pay a fine of $40, costs of prosecution, and also to pay $10 to the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment of 10 days. Gov. Bigler immediately pardoned him—upon what ground, the Lancaster Examiner says, "we are at a loss to know."

HENRY L. FISHER, Esq., formerly of this place, has been appointed Attorney to the Board of Commissioners of York county.

A man named Henry Metz, residing in Lancaster, who was addicted to intemperance, in attempting to go down stairs on Thursday week, stumbled and fell to the bottom, dislocating his neck. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances.

On Thursday last, the snow was 10 inches deep at Concord, N. H., and sleighs quite the fashion. It was also freezing cold at Boston and New York.

The Rev. Theodore Parker was arraigned at Boston on Wednesday last, on the charge of inciting a riot last summer, and aiding in the attempt made to rescue Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave. He gave bail in $1,500 for his appearance at Court.

The Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have resolved to open the road from Milton, in Northumberland county, to Williamsport, in Lycoming county, a distance of twenty eight miles, on the 26th of December. The completion of this link forms a direct railroad communication with the rich and fertile valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna, as well as Western New York, and nearly the whole lake country bordering on Lake Erie and Ontario.

There is an improved feeling at Philadelphia in monetary affairs, which has produced a corresponding improvement in stocks. All the lading stocks left off at an advance on Tuesday.

More Banks.—It is stated in a Harrisburg paper, that notice is given that application will be made to the approaching Legislature for the charter of some fifty new banks, in different parts of the State! We trust that it will be made in vain. There may possibly be, now and then, a public necessity for a banking institution; but these actual demands are of rare occurrence; and the Representatives of the People should order the most searching investigation into every application that is likely to receive attention at the hands of the Legislature.

Whale Ship lost in the Arctic Ocean.—The whale ship Monongahela, of New Bedford, Mass., was carried into the Arctic Ocean by the ice at the commencement of the winter of 1853, and has not been heard from since. By a late arrival it has been ascertained that a report was current, among the whaling fleet, that a cask had been picked up at sea containing articles belonging to the Monongahela, as proved by the marks. If this be true, there is but little doubt but that the vessel and her entire crew are lost.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The Gettysburg Rail Road.

I believe the time is approaching for the annual election of the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg Railroad Company. In view of this fact, it is particularly pertinent to inquire what has been done, during the past year, by the management, to secure the completion of this work—which is of so great importance to Adams county. It has been rumored, on the street, that proposals have been invited by the Company for the construction of the Road; that two or more had been received; but that neither have been definitely acted upon—either accepted or rejected. I presume the Board have good reasons for their tardiness to act; but the people would be gratified to hear them. Has it been for want of a sufficient sum subscribed? If so, have they made a proper effort to increase it?—Have they failed to act because of the novel character of the propositions—because they feared to "take the responsibility"?—If so, I hope their Annual Report will disclose all the facts, that the Stockholders, at their approaching meeting, may know their exact position.

The Railroad *must* be built—if the County would not fall far behind its neighbors.—There *are* difficulties to be surmounted; but what great work was ever done without effort, earnest, laborious, continued effort? And what railroad was ever constructed, without a vigorous determination on the part of its friends, that it should be built? Our County is not so poor as to be unable, if its energies are brought out and concentrated, to build the Road; nor are our people so short-sighted as not to see how vitally important its construction is to their interest as Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, and Dealers generally, or so niggardly as to refuse to do their utmost for the rescue of this section from stagnation in trade. Then, let our reputations be freed from the imputations our previous failures have placed upon them; and let each determine that this Road *must* and *shall* be built. To this end, let the next meeting of the Stockholders be large; let counsel be taken together; and let intelligent *action* ensue. What we want now is *action*. We have had enough of talking, and halting, and cross-pulling.—Such are the sentiments of at least one

STOCKHOLDER.

The Governor of New York.—The official vote as published in the Albany Argus, gives the following result:

For Myron H. Clark,	156,779
Horatio Seymour,	156,455
Daniel Ullman,	122,154
Green C. Bronson,	34,002

Mr. Clark's plurality over Gov. Seymour is 315, and he is elected. The united vote of Messrs. Ullman and Bronson, it will be seen, fall several hundred votes below the poll of either of the leading candidates.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian contains an official call for a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee, on the 26th inst., "for the purpose," as the call says, "of organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and insidious assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in future against the approaches of the dangerous *isms* and delusions of the day."

Robert Wilson, who was detected in the act of firing an unoccupied building in Watertown, New York, says he did it to prevent its occupation by bad women.—He was as careful of the property as of the morals of his neighbors; for a quantity of stolen goods was found in his house. Theodore H. Gray, who has been arrested in New York, for destroying ladies' dresses with vitriol, also was moral in his villainy, for he commenced his operations on women of doubtful reputation.

John Morgan, who last week was arrested in Frederick, Md, under the charge of assisting negro slaves to run away, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, has given "*leg bail*," and taken "French leave" of his friends. He has left property behind more than sufficient to pay five times the amount of bail. So says the Frederick Herald.

Gen. Cass a Candidate for the Presidency.—The Detroit Times, noticing a statement of a Washington paper to the effect that Gen. Cass had given up all ideas of the Presidency, says:

The assumption that Gen. Cass had laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington cotemporary. Here at home his friends protect against thus coldly despatching him with a single stroke of the pen, and will, by his consent, bring his name forward in their own time. We say distinctly that Gen. Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs as the above, and the occasional blows which he receives from a large portion of the Southern press.

Extract of a letter from a respectable and well informed citizen of the United States to a friend in Washington, dated

ST. PETERSBURGH, RUSSIA, Sept. 18, 1854.

DEAR F.: The war is scarcely begun. There is no chance for any power, be it ever so great, to conquer Russia. The Emperor is only preparing for war. Next year he will have in the field, ready for active battle, one and a half millions of soldiers, well drilled. The people are all for the war, and he has no trouble to get soldiers, for it is with them a religious war.—They want the christian faith to be sanctioned over the world. They are the most devout people on earth, and the last crucifix will go for the war before they give up.

A man named Colt has recovered $8,000 damages from the Michigan Southern Railroad for personal injuries sustained by a collision.

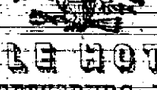
SERIOUS TRUTHS.

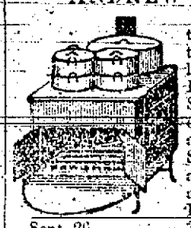
The N. York Tribune remarks, with great force and truth, that there is more property in the United States this day, than there was at the corresponding period of any previous year since the world was made. There are more able, skillful hands ready to work that property over into such shapes as will render it most available for human sustenance and comfort, than there were in any previous year. Art, Science, Invention, even Agriculture, have made rapid strides; and it is a moderate estimate that each day's work is worth on an average ten per cent. more—that is, it will produce ten per cent. more—than the labor of twenty years ago would have done. All manner of Fabrics, Wares, and Implements are made cheaper than they were until recently; so that any one for a specific sum of money can buy more of every thing but Food—than he formerly could. And, though our summer crops were extensively shortened by the severe drought, yet the fine and mild autumn has done much to remedy that disaster.—There will far less feed be required this winter, because the winter has held out so long; a large supply of Butter and Cheese has been made since the fall rains commenced; every thing on the ground has been harvested in excellent condition; and we shall have far more Pork and Beef than we should have had but for the remarkable fineness of the season now closing. Still, there is less Indian Corn, less of Wheat, & we think less of Oats, in the country, than an average season would have insured; but there are enough of these for home use and a little to send abroad. The country in general is healthy, and the great body of the people were never more willing to work. So far as internal influences alone are regarded, this ought to be a season of general prosperity.

And yet we all do know that the times are emphatically hard. Mechanics and manufacturers are contracting their operations. Many farmers also are unable to keep so many hired laborers at work as they have hitherto done. Banks are, from necessity, reducing their discounts. Many buildings are stopped half-way to completion, their owners being bankrupt. Real Estate, especially if requiring further outlay to render it fully productive, is unsaleable except at ruinous prices. Bankers have stopped, or all but wound up. Unfinished Railroads are cut short, awaiting times when perfectly good bonds can be sold at 20 per cent. discount, or when money can be procured on ample security at 10 or 12 per cent. At least two hundred thousand men, the discarded servitors of many a gallant but luckless enterprise, who have been driven into cities and villages by the failure of their accustomed employment, are now anxiously seeking work for the winter, and seeking in vain. The Cities *cannot* hire and pay them; the country does not call for them, or they lack travel-money to enable them to respond to the call. Stagnation and dismay are general, and thousands who have property enough, if it could be sold at any thing like cost, to pay all they owe, are hopelessly, humbly awaiting the shock of actual bankruptcy.

These unwillingly idle workmen would gladly work, if work were to be had. The factories, foundries, mines, mills, furnaces, in which they should find work, are closed or not half working, because money cannot be obtained wherewith to run them, or the products to which they are adapted cannot be sold. The money which should have kept this Labor and other capital in healthy activity has been drained off to Europe to pay for Foreign Fabrics, and there is voracious demands for more to follow it. Let any Bank venture to extend its discounts, and its bills immediately return upon it in quest of specie to send abroad, and it must curtail or become insolvent. So the laborer and the factory stand idle, while the life-blood of business is swept away to Europe to pay for the fabrics that they would gladly produce.

Let us suppose, now, that word were passed around that the balance of trade should no longer be against us—that henceforth we should import no more Wares and Fabrics than we could easily pay for, and that the residue required by our needs should be produced at home—is there one single human being within the boundaries of our Union who would not hear the tidings with joy? Might not the very usurers and sheriffs, who alone are making money out of the public distress, be willing to stop where they stand, considering that the property they have acquired so cheaply would speedily rise to its fair value? How joyfully would our beleaguered citizens and laborers hear that their various occupations were about to resume their natural activity, and that the whirl of wheels and the din of hammers would soon make the air cheerful again? Has not the very Shipping Interest, which has believed that Free Trade would insure it immense and enduring prosperity, received a lesson not soon to be forgotten? Would not even the Importers, who have been taught to believe us their enemy, be glad to secure full payment of the balances now due them, at the cost of more limited markets hereafter? Would not the Railroad builders, who last year went in for Iron duty-free, prefer that the Country should make Iron at home, and be able to pay for it, rather than it should obtain it nominally cheaper abroad and have neither cash nor acceptable credit to buy it with?





THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WANTED,

20,000 LBS. PORK, in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Nov. 13. 4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, determined to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, on terms which he feels confident will attract the attention of persons desirous to purchase,

HIS FARM,

in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Diehl, Isaac Miller and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less—of which there are between 75 and 100 of woodland. The buildings are a two-story STONE HOUSE, a Bank Barn, the lower stone, the upper frame, a Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, a stone Spring-house near the dwelling, over a never-failing spring, and a young thriving Orchard, the trees just commencing to bear. There is a quantity of meadow sufficient for the farm. There is a stream of water running through it, a fountain pump near the barn-yard, sufficient, in the dryest season, to water all the stock, also three never-failing springs.

If the purchaser should not desire the whole farm, a portion might be reserved.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing thereon. SAMUEL WINROTT.

Sept. 25. 4t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, Nov. 7, 1854.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.*, payable on or after the 13th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 13. 3t

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguerreotype business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

☞Charges from 75 cts to $10.

☞Hours of operating from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞In dress avoid light, red, blue, or purple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of the picture.

Aug. 21. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

LOOK HERE, LADIES!

NEW FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCLELLAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with a superior assortment of *Fancy Goods*, including some beautiful new style

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laine Silks,

Cashmeres, De Bege, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconet & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

Oct. 9. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

HAS now entered into the Clothing business extensively, and has

Experienced Workmen

In his employ, is constantly cutting out and making up, out of his own Goods, OVER-COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, MONKEY JACKETS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Clothing made to order on short notice. Constantly on hand and for sale, a great variety of Clothing of his own manufacturing, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them—we cannot be beat.

Oct. 30. tf

Queensware and Groceries.

A. ARNOLD is now receiving a large lot of Queensware and Groceries, which he will sell low. Call and see. Oct. 2.

HARDWARE.

A large addition to our stock of Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, &c. has been made, and those in want of any article in that line, should not fail to examine our Stock. We pledge ourselves to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Come to FAHNESTOCK'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, a large and splendid assortment, the best ever brought to town at SCHICK'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Ladies who are in want of a splendid assortment of Dress Goods, will find it to their advantage by calling on the undersigned and examining his goods before purchasing. A. ARNOLD.

GLOVES and STOCKINGS, all sorts and sizes, at SCHICK'S.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

OF every style [illegible] Alpacas for 12½ [illegible] Cashmeres [illegible] De Laines from [illegible] Calicoes, from 5 to 12½ [illegible] 3 to 18¾ [illegible] at the New Store of J. S. GRAMMER.

☞DO YOU WANT

A WELL-MADE & CHEAP SUIT OF

WINTER CLOTHING?

IF so, you can be accommodated by calling on MARCUS SAMSON, who has just opened and is now selling rapidly at his Store in York street, opposite the Bank, a very large, choice, and cheap assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he invites the attention of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash—*cheaper than any other establishment in Gettysburg.*—His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with frock, dress, and sack Coats; also Tweed, Cashmeret, and Italian Cloth; also, a large stock of OVERCOATS, which can't be beat in variety, quality or price, out of the cities; also a superior stock of PANTALOONS, consisting in part of excellent and well made French Black Doeskin, Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Satinetts, Velvets, Cord, Linen and Cottonade. The stock of VESTS comprises every variety of manufacture—fine black Satin, Silk, Velvet, Italian Silk, white fancy and buff Marseilles, Summer Cloth, &c. Also constantly on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, Hats, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Window Shades, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Melodeons, Mirrors, Razors, Spectacles, Spoons, Watches and Watch Guards, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, Spring Stocks, Shirts, and Shirt Collars, and a splendid assortment of JEWELRY—in fact, everything in the way of Boy's and Men's furnishing line.

☞First-rate chewing Tobacco always on hand—a rare article which chewers are requested to try. MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 13. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore as large a stock of *NEW GOODS* as has ever been brought to this place, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings,

Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Cords, Jeans, Ready Made Clothing, Domestics, and every variety of Goods for Mens' wear, also Debage, Alpaca Debage, M. Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Plaid Poplins, Worsted Plaids, Persian Parametta and Coburg Cloth, English and French Merinoes, Ginghams, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Lace, Fringe, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Modes & Velvets, Trimmings, a great variety, &c., &c. The Ladies' attention particularly is invited. Also a large stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell any and every article as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in this place.

Oct. 9. tf

HEAR THE RETURNS!

WE are pleased to announce to our many friends and customers that we are prepared to offer the CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in the County. We have been enabled to purchase our Fall Stock at such prices as have never before been heard of, and we challenge the County to produce a larger and more general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

or at as low a price as we offer them to the public. For quality and cheapness, we assert that our present stock cannot be equalled in the County, and to prove our assertion we invite the people to come and judge for themselves—confident that their verdict will sustain us in our efforts to furnish them with the

Cheapest and best Goods.

Coburgs of all colors, French Merinos, (cheaper than ever known) Debage Alpacas, Mous Delaine, Cashmere, Alpacca, Mohair Lustre, Brocade, cheapest Black Silks ever offered, Ginghams, Chambra Shawls, square and long Bay State, Brocha, Cashmere, Dress Trimmings, Needle Work, Swiss and Jaconett, Edging and Insertion, Flouncing, French Worked Collars, Bonnet Ribbons.

FOR GENTLEMEN—We have a choice assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

Over Coating, Cassinets, &c. Come early and select your goods—look before you buy elsewhere. Don't forget the Store at the Sign of the Red Front.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Oct. 16. tf

NEW

[illegible]

HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs.

In general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Piece in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c. all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

June 6. tf

QUEENSWARE. I have just received a large lot of Queens-Ware, which I will sell cheap. Call and see. A. ARNOLD.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors and [illegible] and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by W. W. PAXTON.

April 25.

Clothing! Clothing!

I have now on hand, and am constantly [illegible] assortment of SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING, which I will sell [illegible] workmanship [illegible] ABR'M ARNOLD.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. GLEASON, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest beyond anything it has before attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have by their own industry and skill made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

Terms:—invariably in advance.

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
4 subscribers, " "	10 00
10 " "	20 00

☞Any person sending *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate will receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis. Address

M. M. BALLOU, *Publisher and Proprietor*,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 27. 3t

Stoves! Stoves!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $20 a piece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 26. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

where the subscriber, feeling determined to suit all persons, has also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskill, and Cabinet Cook Stove and Air-tight and ten-plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale; and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other Ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained here.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Windmill machinery, Castings and Hollow Ware, with every article usually made at Foundries, can be obtained here.

☞BLACKSMITHING as usual.

T. WARREN.

Dec. 15. tf

Series for 1855.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.—The first number of the new series will be issued on the first of January next. New subscribers can be supplied from that date; but immediate application will be necessary for such as desire to begin with the beginning. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the *Home Journal*, which, besides being a chronicle of the times, abounds in intelligence designed to enliven the American Home. Its editors (Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis) devote their entire time, skill and experience, to the task of giving, each week, everything worth knowing. They particularly keep an eye on all the whims and novelties of the day. The utmost pains are taken to present the facts and outlines of all news. In the literary department, we aim at sketches and readable criticism, and in our condensations of the productions of the vast newspaper world of Europe, we endeavor to avoid the tiresome and local, and transfer to our columns the pick of English information and brilliancy, which we endeavor to select with a true sense of pure morals, true wit, and genuine humor. In addition to the above, we have made new arrangements for a feature that is always attractive in a family journal. From several different sources we are supplied with *the News and Gossip of the New York Society.* In a metropolis like ours, centre the most sparkling elements of the life of our country at large, and collision and attrition bring out much which would else be dormant. Afloat, in society gossip, is a small world, of which the ordinary newspapers make no report, and of this we think we can promise amusing photographs. In announcing also, *A new series of Articles by Mr. Willis*, in addition to his usual editorial labors, we claim the privilege of leaving them to designate their own style and title as they appear. They are to *be quite different from anything which has ever been published from his pen*, and we are very sure that they will be no less attractive, to say the least. The graphic and highly-finished sketches, by "The Lady Shalott," "Timothy Quaint" and others, will be continued. We have also new correspondents in London and Paris, who will send us much that would never reach us through foreign journals.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5, or for one copy three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, 107 Fulton street, New York.

Nov. 20.

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia,

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS,

EMBRACING the new and leading styles in *Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains & Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.*, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11. 1y

Turnpike Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent, payable on or after the 13th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, *Treasurer.*

Nov. 6. [13] 3t

SHAWLS.—A big lot of Bay State Shawls, [illegible] Brocha and Thibet [illegible] at SCHICK'S.

Fixed up in the New! Come and See us!

Read all this, and say whether it is not right.

NEW STYLE OF BUSINESS ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE, "QUICK SALES, AND SHORT PROFITS!"

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a very large and fine assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every description and fashion, which he will sell on good terms, for Cash or its equivalent.

I have done a heavy Credit business for nealy 24 years, and the consequence has been a heavy loss on sales. I now intend to devote my whole time to my Store, and keep a large assortment of HATS and SHOES, and sell them as cheap as any body else can, for Cash or its equivalent, payment in a short time, and for Country Produce punctually delivered when wanted—and entirely destroy the old habit of long credit. By this plan I can keep up my Stock, and sell Goods on better terms. Come and see the Goods and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins, Jenny Linds, Oxford Ties, &c., and Children's Shoes, always on hand.

Boots and Shoes made to order whenever required.

Philadelphia make of Silk Hats, Citizens', Cuban, Know Nothing, Wide-Awake, Kossuth, and old men's Fur and Wool Hats, together with men's, boys' and children's Hats and Caps, of all kinds and sizes.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE attention of Teachers is directed to the 36th section of the new School Law, which reads as follows:—"It shall be the duty of every Teacher employed under the provisions of this Act, to make out and file with the Board of Directors or Controllers of the District, at the end of each month, a Report, setting forth the whole number of pupils attending school during the month, designating whether male or female, the number of days each attended, the books used and branches taught; and until such Report shall have been made, it shall not be lawful for the Board of Directors to pay said Teacher for his or her services. The Reports made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be regularly filed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors or Controllers, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of every citizen of the District."

☞The Reports, as above, have just been published, in handsome style, and the subscriber trusts will meet the approval of Teachers and School Directors.

☞Teachers are invited to call and examine at the Book store of KELLER KURTZ.

Nov. 6. tf

MONEY LOST!

IT is an established fact, that many persons lost money by not purchasing Goods at the well known CHEAP STORE of Abram Arnold, at his old stand, on the South East corner of the Diamond, where he is now receiving the cheapest, prettiest and best selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county, consisting in part—as follows:

Black, Blue, and Brown French Cloths, Fancy, Felt, and Beaver Cloths for Over Coats, (Newest Styles,) Black and Fancy Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Casinetts, &c. &c. for Men's wear, Silks, Mous de Laine, Alpacas, Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Sack Flannels, also a beautiful assortment of Satins and Silks for Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and a great variety of other articles, all of which the public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, believing that it is only necessary to see our goods, price them, and examine, to induce persons to purchase. A large lot of Trunks also received, which will be sold low. ABR'M ARNOLD.

Oct. 2. tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

SCHICK

HAS just opened one of the largest, prettiest and cheapest stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever brought to Gettysburg. He invites the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves—no trouble to show Goods.

His new stock embraces a very large variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Turk Satins, Mous Delaines, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, De Bages, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

In the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, he has selected a choice lot of all styles and prices:—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans, &c., &c.

His stock of FANCY GOODS is also very fine, and too numerous to specify. Call and see.

Thankful for past favors, SCHICK solicits a continuance of public patronage. He will always endeavor to deserve it, by selling *good* Goods, at the lowest living prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits," is his motto.

Oct. 23. tf

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and to be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.

May 8. tf

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! At the Old Stand, No. 86 Arch st. below 3d, the whole Stock of FANCY FURS belonging to the late and well known firm of SOLIS' BROTHERS is now being sold at reduced prices in order to close the estate. This is the best and largest assortment of Furs that can be found, and consists of Sable, Martin, Mink, Fitch, Squirrel, and all other kinds of fashionable Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c. &c. Call early and make your selections. DAVID H. SOLIS.

Surviving Partner of the firm of Solis' Brothers,
No. 86 Arch st. between 2d and 3d sts.

Oct. 30.—3m *Philadelphia.*

FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES,

225, Market st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLBY, Agent. Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' Scales set in any part of the country at short notice, and by experienced workmen.

Oct. 16. 3m

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality always on hand, and for sale in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of T. WARREN.

April 10.

J. C. CANFIELD. W. B. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises, by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware—a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

Look to Your Interest!

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and fashionable stock of Goods, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices to all who may favor him with a call. His assortment consists of the following:

Shawls,
Plaid Silks,
F. Merinoes,
M. Delaines,
Wool Plaids,
Debeges,
Cashmeres,
Persian Cloths,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Ribbons,
Flannels,
Muslins,
Linen,
Blankets,
Quilts,
Cloths,
Cassinets,
Satinets,
Collars,
Handkerchiefs,
Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of Groceries and Queensware, which were bought low and will be sold low for Cash or country produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Oct. 16. tf

Let the Facts be Known!

THAT ABR'M. ARNOLD has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with the largest and best selected stock of Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever before offered, which he is now making up, at the *Old Stand*, where he invites all who wish to purchase CLOTHING made of GOOD MATERIAL, and by good workmen, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to undersell any Clothing Store or Slop Shop in the Town or County.

Having secured the services of one of the best CUTTERS in the country, he is prepared to make up Clothing at the shortest notice and in the best style. His motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Oct. 2.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moleskin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Montereys, Goat and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing. MARCUS SAMSON.

May 9. tf

Fresh Burning Fluid.

OF a very superior quality, just received, to which we invite the attention of those who desire a brilliant light, only second to that obtained from the use of Gas.

Also on hand, a fine assortment of FLUID LAMPS. If you want cheap Goods of any description, call at FAHNESTOCK'S.

Sign of the Red Front.

Feb 13. tf

TICKINGS, MUSLINS, &c.—Some more of those cheap Tickings, Muslins, &c., have been received by A. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, Cuban, Kossuth, Citizens', Braid, and Panama Hats for summer. W. W. PAXTON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment care to sell them.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market. W. W. PAXTON.

April 25.

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest styles—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. Dec. 5.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. The gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, direct from the Importers, before purchasing, as I cannot be undersold. A. ARNOLD.

April 3.

HAIR BRAIDS, a desirable article, to be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

COME one! Come all! To see those cheap Goods just received by ABR'M ARNOLD.

Oct. 2.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very low, at GRAMMER'S.

DO you want CHEAP GROCERIES?—Go to FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS.—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

PERFUMERY, of all kinds, will be found at SCHICK'S.

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after *Monday, October 2,* Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M. with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 12. M. This Train connects also with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.15, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.30; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 4.30, P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 4.45, P. M. with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 6.45 P. M.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore 5.30; return at 8, A. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent*,

Hanover, Oct. 9. tf

Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger Train leaves Calvert Station at	8.15 A. M.
Arrives at York at	11 A. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Calvert Station at	3.10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	6.27 P. M.
Express Train leaves Calvert Station at	10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	12.43 P. M.
RETURNING.	
Way Passenger Train will leave Harrisburg at	1.45 P. M.
Arriving at York at	2.45 P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg at	8.45 A. M.
Arriving at York at	9.45 A. M.
Accommodation train leaves York	4.45 A. M.

A. P. WINCHESTER,
Superintendent of Transportation.

Oct. 9. tf

FRENCH TRUSSES,

WEIGHING LESS THAN 2¼ OUNCES,

For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

ACKNOWLEDGED by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting *Five Dollars* for the single Truss, or *Ten* for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled.

For sale only by the Importer,

CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Corner Twelfth & Race str., Philadelphia.

☞Ladies, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced Lady will be in attendance at the Rooms, (set apart for their exclusive use), No. 114, Twelfth st. 1st door below Race.

June 26. 1y

THE GREAT REMEDY,

ABOUT which so much has been said and published, is among us. Who has not heard of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT? Many millions of bottles have been sold and used to cure Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Ring-worm, Felons, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Nipples, and Caked Breasts, Cancers, Itch, Corns on the Toes, Sore Eyes, Ear-ache, Pimples, Swollen Joints or Limbs, Cuts, Scalds, or Scald Head, Numb Palsey, Bunions or Frosted Feet, Warts, or any other complaint that can be reached by an external remedy. And it has always been successful. It is equally good in healing Wounds, Scratches, Saddle or Harness Galls, or any Sprain, Soreness or Stiffness. And it is warranted to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Poll Evil, on Horses.

The Liniment is put up in three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The large bottles contain much more Liniment in proportion to the prices, and are therefore cheapest.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly. G. W. WESTBROOK, (Successor to H. G. BRAGG & Co.) Originator and sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by every dealer in drugs and Medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and Bermuda Islands.

☞For sale in Gettysburg, by S. S. Forney; Petersburg, J. Riddlemoser; Heidlersburg, B. W. Riley; Fairfield, J. Brinkerhoff; Abbottstown, D. E. Hollinger; Bendersville, Abel T. Wright; Cashtown, J. Mark.

July 3. 1y

HYGEANA

Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A Wonderful discovery has been recently made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healthy vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dutchman.*

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One Package of Hygeana has cured me of the ASTHMA of six years standing.

Jas. F. Keesberry, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the ASTHMA of ten years standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana.

Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Mammond St., N. Y. was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her Physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. Goubert, P. M., Richmond, Me.

Price three Dollars a Package.—Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS & BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers street, N. Y.—4 Packages sent free by express to any part of the United States for Ten Dollars.

N. B.—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is the original and only genuine article, all others are base imitations or vile or injurious counterfeits.—Shun them as you would Poison.

New York, Sept. 18. 1y

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, and Fans, new style and cheap at SCHICK'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drillings. A large variety—for sale at SCHICK'S.

April 10.

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

DAVID WILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster.

Jan. 2. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

W. A. M'GINLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Square, formerly occupied by D. M'Conaughy, Esq., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

May 15.

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

DOCTOR

JOHN A. SWOPE,

HAVING located permanently in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office and residence in York Street, opposite the Bank.

April 24. 1y

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite D. Middlecoff's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,
" D. Horner,
" H. S. Huber,
" D. Gilbert,
Rev. R. Johnston,
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. L. Baugher,
" H. A. Muhlenb'g
" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

American Artists' Union!

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of fine engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of Art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of which are sold,

250,000 *Gifts of the actual cost of* $150,000.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent, or Five Dollars worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the catalogue, and sent by return mail or express.

A copy of the catalogue, together with the specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an *Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded.*

AGENTS:

The Committee, believing that the success of this great National undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering *Agents*, have resolved to treat with such on the most *liberal terms.*

Any person wishing to become an agent, by sending (post paid) one dollar, will receive by return of mail, a 1 Dollar Engraving, "a GIFT TICKET," a *Prospectus*, a Catalogue, and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the Purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100	Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	$10,000
100	" " Clay	100	10,000
100	" " Webster	100	10,000
100	" " Calhoun	100	10,000
50	elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 3x4 feet each	100	5,000
100	elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 feet each	50	5,000
500	steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each	10	5,000
10,000	elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each	4	40,000
237,000	steel plate engravings, from 100 different plates now in possession of and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to $1 each		47,000
1	first-class Dwelling, in Thirty-First street, New York City		12,000
22	Building lots in One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets New York City, each 25x100 feet deep, at	1,000	22,000
100	Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 square feet, in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, at	$60	$6,000
20	perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250 each,		5,000
50	" " " " 100 each,		5,000
100	" " " " 50 each,		5,000
250	" " " " 20 each,		5,000
2000	" " " " 5 each,		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money inclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

☞The Engravings in the Catalogue are now ready for delivery. Nov. [illegible]